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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... JANUARY 30, 1896.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Governor of Arizona says that territory produced in 1895 $10,000,000 in gold, against $4,000,000 in 1894.

British officers in Dublin must wear moustaches, by order of Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, the General in command.

The annual Pension bill, as it has reached the Senate from the House, carries a total appropriation of $141,325,820, of which sum $140,000,000—the same amount as last year—is for the pensioners, and the remainder for expenses of administration.

Hark! says the Wilmington Messenger, Butler is afflicted so he cannot sleep. A most lively Presidential bee is buzzing around his head so as to drive all slumber from his eyelids. That is the talk. Fact! He aspires to the Populist nomination and is a big man among folks of like faith and policy.

Robert Burns's great grandson and namesake, his last descendant in the direct male line, has just died at Blackhall, near Edinburgh, aged 52 years. He had served as a soldier and as a gardner in the Edinburgh Public Gardens, but for fourteen years past had been keeper of the powder magazine at Blackhall.

For twenty years some one unknown has been in the habit of dropping on a certain day in December, an envelop containing a $500 note in the contribution box of a church in the suburbs of London. The church people would like to know who it is but prudently restrain their curiosity lest the discovery might stop the $500 drop.

The new Captain General of Cuba is said to be a very cruel man. A Spanish Captain General who was not cruel would be an anomaly. The crueler Weyler shall prove, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, the better for the Cuban cause. The more barbarous his policy, the greater resistance will the Cubans make and the sooner will the United States be forced to concede them recognition.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was taken ill while accompanying the British expedition against the Ashantees, died Jan. 20 from coast fever on his return voyage from Cape Coast Castle to Sierra Leone, on board the British cruiser Blonde. All of the warships in the Solent, the royal yachts, and the clubhouse of the Royal Yacht Squadron are flying flags at half-mast. Flags are half-masted upon public and private buildings in London and all great towns. He was a son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

The House Committee on Pensions has ordered favorably reported the bill for the relief of the survivors of certain Indian wars and their widows. The measure extends to this class the provisions of the act of July, 1892, which will give a pension of $8 per month. The extension of the act will benefit those who served in the Seminole war of 1818, the Fevre River (Ill.) war of 1827, the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836-7, the Cayuse Indian war of 1847, the Texas and New-Mexico war of 1849-55, the California Indian disturbances of 1851-2, the Utah Indian trouble of 1850-53, and the Oregon and Washington war of 1851-8.

The Manufacturers' Record's weekly summary of industrial interests in the South show that increased attention is again being given to textile matters and that several of the oldest and largest New England cotton mill companies are now investigating in the South for locations for building mills to cost $500,000 each. Cotton mill enterprises show a 5,000 spindle mill at Charlotte, N. C.; a 5,000 spindle mill at Monroe, N. C., is to double capacity; a 15,000 spindle mill at Hillsboro; a knitting mill at Winston; a 2,500 spindle mill at Sparta, Ga.; a $15,000 mill at Charleston, S. C.; a $100,000 mill at Beaufort. S. C.; enlargement of mills at Lynchburg, Va., and Bamburg, S. C. The sale is reported of 17,000 acres of land near Southern Pines, N. C., to New York colonization agents who expect to settle about 1,500 families on the property within the next twelve months.

Bradstreet's of last week says: An analysis of the special telegrams to Bradstreet's from the more important business centers throughout the country, shows considerable irregularity in trade, the most favorable feature being the tendency of staple prices to advance. Total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,849,000 bushels as compared with 3,302,000 bushels last week, 2,840,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,947,000 two years ago, 2,531,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893, and as contrasted with 3,557,000 bushels in the like week in 1892. Exports of Indian corn aggregated 3,192,000 bushels this week, a slight decrease from the week before, but more than four times the quantity sent abroad in the corresponding week one year ago, nearly twice the amount exported in the week two years ago, four times that sent out of the country in the like week in 1893, and about 600,000 bushels less than in the corre-ponding week in 1892.

The Cubans in Havana are alarmed regarding the safety of themselves and families, though they have taken no active part in the war. Every steamer carries crowds. There is much wild talk regarding General Weyler's method in the last war. They fear a reign of terror after his arrival. Campos' departure is deplored by Cuban residents, American merchants and others, except the Gomez order. The latter is now thirty miles southwest of Havana. Three columns of troops have pursued him for a week. As Gomez's men are mounted and the troops on foot, it is impossible to force a battle unless Gomez is willing. The Eastern forces under Jose Maceo, Rabi, Cespedes, Carilla, have entered Matanzas province and are now near Bolondron. They will soon join Gomez. It is believed the latter has 25,000 men in Havana and Matanzas provinces. There is some talk of a big battle there when all are united. It is doubtful, as the Insurgents lack ammunition, for such a fight. They have plenty for a skirmish. Antonio Maceo was last reported southwest of the capital of Pinar Del Rio. He had engagements on the 17th and 18th. The Spaniards claim victories both days. The Cubans ridicule the official reports of these encounters, one of which made 280 infantry disperse 2,000 mounted rebels, inflicting a loss of 300 men.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Lieut. Francis Winslow, commander of the North Carolina Naval Reserves, reports that the monitor Nantucket, at Wilmington, in ten days has been put in good fighting shape, as far as her machinery is concerned; that the engines are serviceable, and that the turret revolves properly. All this work was done by the naval reserves alone, but it is paid for by the Government. ——The Midvale Steel Company has received an order from the Government for $50,000 worth of first-class shells. Vice-President Sullivan said that little work had been ordered recently by the Government. ——The London Daily News prints a despatch from its correspondent at Kiel saying that the German Government has decided upon the construction of twenty torpedo destroyers with a speed of thirty knots, and that orders for twelve of the boats have already been placed in England. ——A despatch from South Africa says that Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him upon his invasion of the Transvaal have embarked for England at Victoria and Durban. ——A passenger train on the Panhandle Railway was wrecked in Ohio last week. The train was running sixty miles an hour, when the engine blew up with a report that was heard three miles, instantly killing the engineer, Clark Trimble, and Fireman Waters. The train carried nine coaches, with two mail coaches, being the through train from New York to St. Louis. Seven passengers were hurt, but none mortally. ——The Woman's Sufferage Association is in session in Washington, D. C., with over a hundred delegates in attendance. ——In the Mississippi Legislative caucus Col. Money received the nomination for United States Senator on the 20th ballot. ——At St. Louis, Mo., an electric car collided with a barouche carrying five Sisters of Mercy. Four of the nuns and the driver of the carriage were seriously injured. ——Frank Smith pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, to the charge of offering a check for $500 on the Buchanan (W. Va.) National Bank, and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. ——The Veterans Association of Palatka, Fla., composed of men who served in the Union and Confederate armies, has adopted resolutions calling on President Cleveland and Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans. —— At Atlanta, Ga., Albert Tunison and Bill Callihan, disputed over which could drink the most whisky. In the drinking bout that followed they consumed two quarts of very bad whisky. Tunison died the next morning at the police station, and Callihan was just pulled through. ——The rumor of trouble between England and Brazil is officially denied by the Government of the latter.—— Russia and Turkey form an alliance, offensive and defensive; among other provisions is one closing the Dardanelles against all warships in time of war between Russia and any other nation. ——A leading Populist says his party will never consent for the Republicans to name the candidate for Governor.—— The South Carolina Legislature cuts down the salaries of the Supreme court justices from $3,500 to $3,000. ——Bullion dealers are charging a premium of ¼ per cent. on gold. ——The supply of gold bullion at the Philadelphia mint will all be coined in the next two weeks and unless more is sent there the presses will have to stop; it is hoped that silver will be coined so the employes will not have to be laid off. ——Several of the largest New England cotton mills have agents in the South looking for locations in which to establish large cotton mills. ——The silver conference decided to hold a convention in St. Louis on July 22nd. ——The manufacturers' convention in session in Chicago, passed a resolution urging the formation of a Federal Department of Manufacturers with a Secretary who shall be a Cabinet officer. ——A large number of Turkish troops from Zeitoun are quartered in the churches at Marash; the Armenians in Zeitoun have provisions and ammunition enough to last until July.—— Congressman J. K. Cowan was elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.—— The Porte refuses to allow the Red Cross as an organization to enter Armenia; it will allow any individuals whom Minister Terrell recommends to distribute alms to the needy in that country. ——Charlestonians' plea for a sub-treasury is that though Savannah receives a little more cotton than Charleston, the latter has to furnish Wilmington and other Carolina cotton ports the necessary capital. ——The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st: Galveston, 745,067; New Orleans, 1,307,828; Mobile, 162,269; Savannah, 568,222; Charleston, 225,604; Wilmington, 147,004; Norfolk, 227,260; Baltimore, 32,551; New York, 74,032; Boston, 81,399; Newport News, 8,005; Philadelphia, 25,724; West Point, 135,080; Brunswick, 52,581; Port Royal, 40,068; Pensacola, 6,915; Texas City, 40,834. Total, 3,879,643. ——At Nashville, Tenn., the board of directors of the Tennessee Centennial and Industrial Exposition voted to postpone the opening of the fair from September 1st, 1896, to May 1st, 1897. —— A dispatch to the London Central News from Constantinople says that in an interview last week Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, declared that the rumors of an offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and Turkey were absolutely unfounded. ——Total bank clearing at principal cities for the week ending January 24th, showing increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year, $979,967,447; increase, 6.6. ——Allen Pierce was convicted in Wake county week before last of horse stealing and sentenced to work on the public roads; it is discovered now that he was in Durham county when the stealing occurred in Wake. The Governor pardoned him.—— The organ at Raleigh of the Republican party created a sensation among Populists by announcing that the next Governor will be a Republican and saying that between surrendering to Populism and sticking to party principles the latter is the proper course.—— Secretary Ayer, of the Populist State committee, says the Republicans will never elect a Governor from their ranks with Populist votes. ——In the Mississippi Legislature the last ballot for Senator stood Money 166, Buckett 2. ——The Key West wrecking fleet which pulled off the Mallory Line steamer Alamo, claim $65,000. ——The resolution urging Congress to recognize Cuban belligerents caused a lively debate in the South Carolina House; it finally passed by a vote of 98 to 2, eight or ten not voting. ——Capt. Kerr says the steamers of the Hart Line will be armed and manned in order to protect themselves against Spaniards if it becomes necessary in their trips to the West Indies.

Judge Clark in Mexico.

Judge Clark sends the OBSERVER the following letter from Mexico, the quaint personal address in which we preserve for its Spanish flavor.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

JALAPA, 17 de Enero de 1896.

MAJOR E. J. HALE—

Muy Sr mio y distinguido amigo:

After travelling through the northern part of the "*United States of Mexico*," and spending several days in the Federal capital I went down to Vera Cruz by the Mexican railroad, (commonly known as the "Queen's Own," having been built with British money) and am returning by the Interoceanic. I have stopped over here to see the coffee plantations, or haciendas. The coffee, as you know, grows on trees which bear fruit very much resembling cherries, each cherry containing two seed which are the coffee grains. The business is very profitable, as raising coffee costs about 9 cents on a silver basis, and it is sold in San Francisco at 22½ cents in gold, this, owing to the legislation by which in the United States we have artificially doubled the value of the dollar, is about 41 cents in silver. The coffee opens continuously the year round, and the coffee tree, like all others here, is an ever-green.

The scenery on both these roads, in passing from the table lands of Central Mexico down to the *Tierra Caliente* or tropical low lands of the Gulf coast, is grand beyond description. Above the little village of Maltrata, the train crawls around the side of an almost perpendicular precipice 2500 feet above the village, into which we could almost toss a biscuit, and the churches and houses look like toy houses, and the people like pigmies, and the track, by many a devious turn and twist, passes then over twelve miles before we get down to the village. Take the scenery along these two railroads as they descend and I have seen nothing to equal it in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Swiss Alps or in California. It is worth a trip here to see. For instance, I stopped over one afternoon at the little town of Drizaba, half way down the mountains. From one window of my room I could see the grand summit of Orizaba, over 18,000 feet high, the tallest peak on this continent (and a full half mile higher than Mount Blanc, the highest point in Europe) his head covered with the snows that never melt, while around me the roses were blooming, and the strawberries were ripening in the open air, and the little children were playing barefooted in the streets; and far to the left, stretched out at our feet the vast plain of the fertile *Tierra Caliente* where the sugar cane was green, and the corn tasseling, and the mango trees and the bananas were swaying in the breeze down to where 60 miles away could be seen the line of the Gulf and the white houses of Vera Cruz and the big ocean steamers resting like ducks on the waters, and seemingly, even in this clear air, no larger. So looked Italy, "with her fatal gift of beauty" when she lay smiling at the foot of her mountains when Goth and Vandal gazed down upon her, and when Hannibal and Napoleon poured down their troops from the Alpine passes.

It is strange Americans should go to Europe when here close at hand is far more magnificent scenery. Travel offers more novelty here in every way than in the beaten pathways of Germany and Switzerland, and the expense is not one third as much.

Jalapa is one of the oldest and quaintest towns in the Republic, a bit of the 16th century clinging to the side of the mountain—nothing modern save the railroad, the electric lights and street cars, and the hotel which has all the comforts of New York. But once inside the hotel, you will find that you are not in New York, for there is not a chimney, and never any need of one, and the house, like all hotels and private residences hereabouts, is built around an open court yard where the fountain plays and flowers and roses are blooming. Jalapa has a medicinal reminiscence as *Jalap* came from hence, but you would never know it here, for the people call their city *Halap'per*. It is indeed very ancient. When Cortez, 376 years ago, (a full hundred years, by the way, before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth rock) made that dare devil march with 400 men to take the City of Mexico with its quarter of a million of people and *took* it, he passed through Jalapa, and it was already then a city. The two principal churches here were built by the Spaniards long years before Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt at an English settlement on this Continent at Roanoke Island. And 49 years ago Jalapa saw another army come up from the seaward, from the white walls, dimly discerned where nestles Vera Cruz by the deep waters. And the bugles rang out full and free, and the drums rolled, and the long blue lines came marching through, and in their ranks but unnoted then were young captains and lieutenants, Robert E. Lee, and U. S. Grant, and Stonewall Jackson, and Mead and Thomas, and Longstreet and many another whose names have passed into history now and are

"written high
"On the dusty roll the ages keep."

They had first met the enemy and driven him back at the National Bridge which we passed a station or two back, and then at Cerro Gordo (*anglice* "round hill") the top-conical mountain which lifts its head out yonder. Sharing the same fare, following the same leaders, drinking from the same canteen, they passed by the door of this hotel, up that street yonder, through the pass that opens beyond, up the mountain, on and on, ever on and upwards till now they live amid the stars. And down this same street rode since at the head of a retreating army, with the tricolor floating over him, and the imperial eagles of a Napoleon borne before him, a Marshal of France who left a reputation behind him to find the infamy of an Arnold on the green and golden slopes of Lorraine—Bazaine—the only man in all history who has surrendered an army of 175,000 fighting men. And so Jalapa with her bright sunshine, and her narrow streets and her pretty women and laughing children and bubbling fountains has seen history pass by her, and she remains unmoved and unchanging as Orizaba which stands out yonder the monarch of this republican continent, with his slumbering fires beneath and his unmelting snows above, the sentinel of the ages, unchanged, while generations of men and empires pass by and disappear like fleecy clouds melting into the infinite azure of the past.

I have met and talked with all classes of men from the President and the Chief Justice of the republic to the peon as he mends the road way or follows his plow, and I have seen, too, countless numbers of our own countrymen who are here in business, or as tourists, and they are coming in steadily increasing numbers attracted by the great and growing prosperity here, and repelled by the distress in our country produced by the financial legislation of a government controlled by monopolistic influences. I have formed an idea of the future of this country, and I might give it utterance, but that there is good authority that a prophet is "not without honor, save in his own country, and among his own people." It will be safer to prophesy *after* the event, should you and I live to see it. Besides, if there could be found a prophet, who would be heeded and listened to, he would render more service to utter warning to a people and a land that is dearer to us than this, a land alas!

"Where wealth accumulates and men decay".

I will say, however, as to what is present and before us, that the financial legislation in the United States which has doubled the value of the dollar while oppressing us has for many reasons given an impulse to this country, so that in a few years she has made the progress of decades. By doubling the value of the dollar, at the dictation of Wall Street and London bankers, we have in effect doubled our National, State and municipal bonds (which was the end in view) thereby in effect doubling also the rate of interest on the same, and the quantity of produce and the amount of days labor requisite to pay the taxes to meet them, and also of course doubling the cost of railroad freight and passenger fares—all of which have to be met with cotton at 7 cents a pound, and wheat at 50 cents a bushel. In Mexico where taxes and railroad charges and debts remain the same, the dollar also remains at the same value it was 10 or 15 years ago, consequently her debts, taxes and railroad charges are paid with cotton at 13 cents per lb., and wheat at $1 per bushel. The uncoined silver dollar has not depreciated either in the United States or here. An ounce of silver is worth exactly the same in wheat, cotton, corn, &c., it ever was, in either country. The difference is that here they have not demonetized it, while with us legislation has been procured by the bondholder and monopoly influences which has demonetized silver and created a mythical gold dollar which the masses never see and never handle, and by making that mythical dollar the standard to measure values they have shrewdly doubled the value of all public and private debts, of all taxes and the cost of railroad transportation. The sum, by this legislative legerdemain, thus annually transferred from the pockets of the masses to that of the monopolies, from the wealth producers to the wealth consumers, is far beyond the millions levied by Germany on conquered France, or by any army in all history on a foreign people. This was done without a bugle blown, a lance set in rest, or a cannon fired. A sufficient number of the representatives of the people were captured, some before and some after election, and then as Sampson was surrendered to the Philistines, we were "delivered bound, into the hands of our enemies." No wonder that, staggering under such a levy, our country which should be the most prosperous in the world, is financially depressed, while Mexico, even Mexico, is prosperous, and American energy and capital is pouring in to develop it—Adios.

Soy de Usted su afino atento amigo y S. S.

WALTER CLARK.

The following is also from the learned Judge's pen, and is taken from the Raleigh News and Observer:

CITY OF MEXICO, January 1896.

This country is developing more rapidly probably than any other on the planet, and could not help being prosperous as matters stand. The dollar is exactly the same value it was ten or fifteen years ago, not having been artificially doubled in value by legislation, as has been the case with us. Consequently cotton is still thirteen cents per pound and wheat $1 per bushel, while fixed charges, as taxes, passenger and freight rates, public and private debts, &c., remain actually (as well as nominally) the same. With us in the United States, by virtue of the legislation in favor of the bondholders, these fixed charges, while nominally the same are, in fact, doubled, as it takes twice the amount of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., to pay them. One does not get a full idea of the enormity of this transaction till he gets here and sees the prosperity of this country and sees the very capitalists who, by securing this legislation, have doubled the value of their United States bonds, investing the principle and interest of their enhanced value in this country at old prices, thus securing $2 of property here for $1 loaned the United States government, that is, they will sell a $1.000 United States bond for gold, buy $2,000 of silver, which remains at the old value, and invest in $2,000 of property here.

The looting of Rome by Genseric and the Vandals, of India by Hastings and Clive, of this very Mexico by Cortez and the Spaniards, or of Peru by Pizarro, all pale into insignificance, compared with the magnitude and injustice of this robbery practiced upon the seventy-five millions of the American people in the interest and by the procurement of the half million of millionaries and their agents and dependents through the device of so controlling legislation that every dollar of national, state, county and individual indebtedness is doubled by doubling the value of the dollar. Genseric, Clive, Cortez, Pizarro risked their lives and had brave men behind them, and they at least pillaged foreign nations. But this crime has been the manipulation of the tools of the bondholders, there has been nothing heroic and the only greatness in it has been in the magnitude of the plunder, which surpasses all that has ever yet fallen to a conquering army in the wealthiest country.

There was no excuse for it, since silver, when demonetized, was worth more than gold, and there has been nothing since to depreciate it. That silver, in fact, has not depreciated in the least may be seen right here in Mexico, and throughout the 50,000,000 of people living on this hemisphere, south of the Rio Grande, in all which countries the silver dollar will pay for as much taxes, as much railroad freight and passenger fare, as much public and private indebtedness as formerly—and farm products and land bring as much as ever. Neither has silver depreciated with us, but it is the gold dollar which has been doubled in value; hence debts, public and private, taxes, railroad rates, &c., are actually though not nominally doubled, while the produce has to be sold at half price to pay them. Every farmer who sold a pound of cotton in the United States last year was in effect taxed 6 cents a pound, or $30 a bale, and 50 cents in the bushel on wheat. The robbery perpetrated on the farmers of the South by the legislation procured by the machinations of the combined capital of London and New York, on the cotton crop alone, of 7,000,000 bales at $30 per bale, is $210,000,000 for the one year of 1895 alone. The profits reaped by the capitalists by the legislation which has doubled the value of their claims against the public and individuals, is practically beyond computation. It "fatigues the indignation" to consider it. The wonder is not that there is widespread and incurable depression, but that we can continue to exist under such a state of things. Were we not the wealthiest and most energetic and most patient people on the face of the globe, we would sink under it.

It is by no means certain we shall continue always to be the most patient. Those who have thus pillaged us, and who, elated with their success so far, threaten to still further contract the greenback and thus still further increase the value of the dollar, may learn a lesson right here in Mexico. The Catholic church by three centuries and a half of policy as deliberately and as carefully planned as that of the monopolies and the money power in the United States to-day came to own absolutely one-third of all the property in this country and controlled the balance. The masses were kept in ignorance and the leaders and the intelligence of the country were intimidated or bought. But there came an end to such things. In 1859 the property of the church was confiscated. The church party called in the English, the Spanish and the French, and the latter gave them an emperor. But the French have been driven out, the emperor has been shot and to-day throughout this great country, four times as large as France or Germany, the Catholic church does not own a foot of soil or a dollar of money. The church buildings, hoary, some of them, with nearly four centuries of use, belong to the government, and services are conducted in them only by permission of the authorities elected by the people. Not a priest can walk the streets in his official robes. Mexico remains Roman Catholic in her religion, but when the alternative was presented, whether the church should own the country or the country should own the church, Mexico, in spite of the centuries of veneration for religious authority and the influence of consolidated wealth and the ignorance and poverty of her masses, was able to vindicate the rights of the people. What this priestly monopoly was to Mexico, the money power is to the United States. The multi-millionaries, the bondholders, the trusts and monopolies already own over one-third of our country and are reaching out for the rest. Many leaders they nominate and elect to office, others they intimidate or corrupt. But our people, while patient, are not ignorant, and if the course of the monopolies and combinations continues unchecked, they will wake up some morning to find, as the Catholic church did here, that the sovereign people own the country and all that is in it. The Catholics here venerated the church fully as much as we ever did the rights of individual ownership of any species of property, but the welfare of the people is the highest law, and when that becomes imperiled, as it was in Mexico by the money power in the shape of the church, and as it is in the United States by the same deadly enemy in the guise of multi-millionaries and monopolies, the manhood and the brains and the honesty of the people will assert themselves and we shall not go down under the same enemy that destroyed Rome, and so many other nations in the past. The world is older and wiser.

The gold dollar in the United States may well be call a mythical dollar. Not one man in a hundred ever sees one. It is not used to buy corn, or wheat, or flour, or railroad tickets, or dry goods. It is only for the sacred use of the idle rich when they wish to measure by a high standard, doubled in value, the principle and interest of bonds, which on their face, by the contract, are payable in coin—i. e. in either gold or silver.

In drawing these lessons from the past experience and the present prosperity of Mexico, there are those who will say Mexico is inferior to the United Stated in education, in civilization, and in many other respects. And so it is—and so much the worse for the objectors. For if Mexico, notwith-tanding all these disadvantages, is prosperous and going forward by leaps and bounds by keeping her standard of values at the same level, so much the greater is the condemnation of the men who, in spite of our great and manifest superiority, have brought the curse and blight of a long enduring depression upon us by robbing the wealth-producers in the interest of the wealth-consumers, through the device of doubling, by crooked legislation, the value of the dollar. And if Mexicans, with 350 years of priestly rule, 300 of which were also under a foreign yoke, and 50 more passed amid international dissensions, could assert themselves and throttle the gigantic money power which oppressed them, what can not, and what will not, seventy-five millions of the foremost people of the earth be able to do when satisfied that they owe it to themselves and their posterity to break the yoke which galls them?

The Democratic Convention

[Durham Globe.]

The next Democratic National Convention will be held in Chicago on July seventh. * *

Having fixed the time and date, it now behooves all Democrats to go to work with a spirit of harmony, and a determination that the action of the convention shall reflect the will of the majority of the Party. A ringing, unmistakable platform, and a candidate whose views are known of all men, is of more importance now than ever before in our history. Indeed, this is a stern necessity, and upon it will depend our success or defeat. We shall need our best and wisest men at that convention. Honest men who will vote the known sentiment of their people regardless of their individual views. Men who can not be too much influenced by the persuasive talk of national "leaders," but will constantly say to themselves, "I am from North Carolina." Great as is the national result that will depend on this wise course, greater to us is the possible result in this State. A mistake at Chicago will mean our defeat in North Carolina. Defeat in North Carolina means darker days than those of Reconstruction.

The next President of the United States will be a Republican or a Democrat. Every thinking man concedes this. We have it in our power to say that he shall be a Democrat. Will we so act at Chicago as to bring about this result? Vox populi, vox dei! Heed that, discard all bickerings, keep our promises to the people, and we will yet achieve a victory unparalleled in our past history.

[Goldsboro Headlight.]

It looks very much as if this year the parties will be required by the people to "tote fair." Hence the uncertainty that prevails as to the attitude of parties. It is not only because of the very real and widespread differences of opinion that exist among members of the same party upon a question as to which party, if it aspires to administer the government successfully, ought to be a unit, but because of the existence in both parties of a class of managing and scheming politicians who, having no convictions of their own which they are not willing to sell or barter and are always looking for some evasive compromise or trick to avoid facing an honest issue.

Dr. Lucian A. Hanks, of Pittsboro, died at Pittsboro Thursday, aged 54. He was widely known. He volunteered in 1860; one of the first companies which left Chatham county and was a gallant soldier.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Cage of Steel Which Will Likely be Adopted for Cumberland County.

Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most unique and best visited buildings at the Cotton States and International exposition was the model jail built upon the grounds by the Manly Manufacturing Company, of Dalton, Ga. It is notorious in every state of the union, that prisoners in county jails beg for conviction in order that they may be removed from the terrible punishment which they are receiving in such institutions throughout the country, and get to the more comfortable quarters established in the penitentiaries. This is a state of affairs which should not exist, for the purpose of a jail should be detention and not punishment; the punishment should come afterwards when sentence has been passed.

Recently, at the suggestion of Dr. I. S. Hopkins, secretary of the jury on awards, J. S. Coon, professor of mechanical engineering of the State School of Technology, was selected to supervise the examination as to the relative strength of the various jail gratings used.

Professor Coon secured the services of Mr. Horace A. Thompson, and with two assistants and a one-horse load of tools, twenty-pound sledges, crowbars, hand hammers, blacksmith's cutters, gouges, diamond points, drifts, screw clamps, ratchets, fine steel saws by the dozen, files and chisels in quantity in bundles and bags, and chemicals in bottles, having been, as stated by Professor Coon, a week getting things in readiness, they destroyed completely all of their saws without making more than a visible impression on one of the lightest of the hardened bars. Their files were promptly used up. They ruined, bent and polished all of their drills in starting a small hole partially through one of the nine ply bars. Admitting that it was impossible to escape by use of all of the "tools of silence," they were requested to experiment so as to determine the relative strength of different forms of construction. Heretofore all jail gratings have had perforations of some shape in the hardened steel bar. It was found that even a rivet hole in a bar of this description weakened it greatly, an unpunched bar proving to be three times the stronger. The new patented woven grating at the exposition is clearly very many times superior upon that head. A very few blows with a sledge demonstrated that a five-ply bar such as has uniformly been used in all jail gratings could be shattered by a violent attack and a hole made in a very few minutes, while a single nine-ply bar, after being stripped for two feet, resisted for more than an hour the combined efforts of all with sledges, crowbars, etc., making noise that Professor Coon said could be heard for a mile. After an examination of the standard grating, namely a woven grate with the new nine-ply bars running both ways, both Professor Coon and Mr. Thompson agreed that in this grating, not even with these heretofore universally excluded tools of violence, could a rupture be made. Mr. Manly is now prepared, as are none of his competitors, to supply a jail cage that shall be guaranteed in the contract to be absolutely proof against any and all methods and forms of destruction by tools of any and every sort in the hands of men confined in the cage, and that are to be subjected to tests as stated before acceptance by the purchasers. This is a radically new departure and one that was not foreseen until the new construction was subjected to the severe tests that were expected to totally destroy even the heaviest grate, the intention being to arrive at the relative time required. There is only a trifling difference in the prices of the work and it has but to be actually tested to be imperatively required. With the increased strength there is also gained double the light and ventilation.

In his report Professor Coon says in part:

"None of the saws, files or chisels we had in our outfit made any impression on the bars. By using up six extra good drills, made especially for this test, we did drill one 5-16 of an inch hole about half way through one plate and could get no further. In any construction using five-ply bars escape could readily be made in silence by removing the outer layers of soft iron and forcing a rupture of the remaining layers, and in a five-ply grate of bars having perforations ten to the inch it would suffice to tear down the whole side of a cage, using a twenty-pound sledge. The jail grating with woven nine-ply laminated bars both horizontally and vertically is proof against the attacks of violence. Four men might sledge it all night without making any impression upon it. Under an actual test of the relative strength of a nine ply bar with a rivet hole or perforation through it, as compared with the same bar without perforation, with a transverse dead load, the perforated bar gave way when the load was 1,175 pounds at a deflection of eleven-sixteenths of an inch, and the unperforated at 2,400 pounds at a deflection of 2½ inches. A marked difference was also noticeable in the two bars after the hard layers began to break. The strength of the perforated bar dropped off rapidly, while the bar not perforated supported its maximum load (2,400 pounds) after four layers had snapped. The above table tells its own story. The bar not perforated supported more than twice as much as the perforated bar, while the bar not perforated had to be bent over three times as much as the perforated bar before the first hard layer snapped.

"The principal point of weakness in the perforated bar lies in the fact that the deflection is all localized at the point where it is perforated. Under an impact test, such as a sledge, I believe the difference would be still more pronounced, but the above is amply sufficient to prove its incomparable superiority. The test of this bar is of great interest. Its very great deflection before breakage occurred, and the very great force required to break it are remarkable. The two qualities could be found together only in a laminated bar, and they give evidence of material of the highest quality. The great load is equivalent to a stress in the most strained fibers of 135,000 pounds per square inch. Another most excellent feature of these cages is the network of hydraulic piping surrounding them, and utilized for heating the rooms. Any attempt would cause a leak and any leak would automatically set off an electric alarm, and the number and arrangements of these alarms can be multiplied indefinitely."

"The fact is," said one of these gentlemen present, "that there is only one way to escape in such a jail as this, and that is through the jailer himself. Mr. Manly can furnish the jail, but he cannot always furnish the jailer."

There are several points about the jail which strike the attention of both those interested in the safe-keeping of prisoners and the humanitarians who desire that the highest rules of sanitation should be observed. The first floor is a jail residence, well appointed for a small family. The second floor is of stone or concrete, and so laid that the family below can never be disturbed by the noises if there are any, of those imprisoned above. It is in the third story that the steel cells are placed. These cells are in the shape of a huge steel cage, partitioned off in the middle so as to make the hall, the doors from each cell into the hall being subject to independent automatic action controlled from the outside by the jailer alone. The result is that standing outside the jailer can let any given prisoner out into the hall without giving freedom to those in other cells, and still the man thus at large is within steel bounds, and is as far from freedom as ever.

There is no superfluous bedding, there is no occasion for wooden furniture for vermin, for everything is supplied in steel, and thus all chances of vermin, and other discomforts inevitable to present jail structures are removed. The provision for supplying water is excellent, and the water pipes encase the entire structure on the outside, and besides being the means of supplying water and heat, form an extra obstacle through which a prisoner would have to escape. Another room is so arranged that it can be padded for the use of insane prisoners. The arrangement in the third story for the hanging of prisoners is a most complete piece of mechanism and may be so managed that the hangsman and the victim may never see each other. A point in which Mr. Manly takes great pride is his arrangement of the tower room.

"I have observed," said he, "that mobs in seeking to lynch prisoners never go up ladders. If they were forced to climb ladders to go up into inaccessible places for their victims their cool judgment would return before they could complete their task. In this jail, as you will see, there is a small man hole leading into the dark cell in the tower roof. The prisoner can climb up there, having with him two or more days' supplies of food and water. He can close the slide and no power on earth can get him outside of this prison inside of forty-eight hours. Before that time arrives the probability is that the mob will have dispersed, or the officers of the law will have established their supremacy and the crime of lynching will be impossible."

To sum up the advantages of this jail in a few words, it is essentially a steel structure, the bars of hard and soft steel being so interlapped that even if after a weeks' work one bar could be polished in two, the prisoner would then have a year's work ahead of him before he could get a hole large enough to thrust his head through. This renders the safety of the jail beyond question. The absolute perfection of its sanitation is to be seen at a glance and there is no excuse for even a pin upon the floor. Its ventilation is perfect, the locks are so contrived that they work from the outside and so arranged that if but a single piece is out of place the entire system refuses to work, and thus the jailer is forced to see that there is something wrong. It is this fact which proves that with Manly's jail, if ever a prisoner should escape it would be the jailer and not the jail that would have to be tried.

Senate Losing Dignity.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

The Senate is fast losing its reputation for exclusiveness. Much of the new blood that has been injected into the body in the last year or two is not of the quality that tends to dignity and decorum. One by one the traditions are going to smash. It is not so long ago that the new idea of a new Senator, rising in his place in the chamber and making a set speech, would not have been tolerated. The intention of the new-comer would have been divined and he would have been politely informed that it would be a great breach of Senatorial etiquette for him to speak. It used to be the idea that a Senator should refrain from speechmaking until he had been in his seat at least a year. Some of the older members of the Senate incline to the belief that two years is the proper term for the new man to keep silent. Senator Teller said a few days ago that when he first came to the Senate a new man was expected to do nothing more than answer to his name on roll calls and attend to his committee work. So powerful a hold had this ancient rule on the body that the Colorado man felt that he would be ostracized if he ventured to turn from the well-beaten path so long followed.

How different is the situation now! Mr. Butler, the long-haired Populist from North Carolina, had hardly been in his seat a week before the floodgates of his eloquence were opened. Already he has made several speeches, with silver and bonds for his texts, and there is no doubt that he is bent upon the further annoyance of his associates. Tillman of South Carolina, his one eye glaring upon his opponent, has had one tilt with Senator Chandler, and is ready to break into the arena again at any moment. Knute Nelson of Minnesota read a set speech within a fortnight after his name was subscribed to the Senate oath. Pritchard of North Carolina also has given the Senate a taste of his quality, which, by the way, is not sweet. The hirsute Peffer, the rasping-voiced Allen, the sophomoric Chilton, and other comparatively new-comers have at times monopolized attention.

While the tradition that new Senators should be seen, not heard, is utterly foreign to the true American idea, it has, up to within recent times, served to make the Senate dignified, if nothing more. If the present rate of progression shall continue dignity soon will be a lost quantity in the body.

Ancient Ancestry.

The mikado is the religious head of the Japanese, as well as their ruler. His place is hereditary and it has been filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. His is incomparably the most ancient lineage known. The present mikado is the 122d of the line. The founder of it, whose hope of posterity in its wildest dreams, could not have equalled the result, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 600 B. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse.* There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it,* as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. *I believe I am fully cured,* and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5 or it will be sent, prepaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 30, 1896.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Saturday, February 1st, we will begin the publication of a DAILY edition. The paper will be small at first, to be increased in size as occasion justifies. The first issue, Saturday's, will appear that morning. Afterwards, each evening, Sundays excepted. Advertisements for Saturday's issue, for which low rates will be charged, should be handed in by 2 P. M. to-morrow. The weekly will continue as heretofore.

OUR FOREMOST NORTH CAROLINIAN SPEAKS.

We trust our readers will carefully consider and digest the remarkable letters from Judge Walter Clark which we print on the 1st page—one addressed to the editor of the OBSERVER and one to the Raleigh News and Observer. Judge Clark's capacity for work of the highest order is something astounding. We have several times had occasion to call attention to his extraordinary industry, versatility and thoroughness. His views and the OBSERVER'S appear to coincide precisely on all public questions, and it might be said that that fact gives color and warmth to our estimate of the man. If so, then the OBSERVER is in a remarkably large company in its partial estimate, for Judge Clark received the entire vote of all parties in North Carolina at the last election—an unprecedented thing in our State, we believe, and that, too, without opening his mouth or putting out his hand in promotion of his nomination or candidacy.

What a picture is that which he draws of Mexico in contrast with our own country! A mixed people, utterly inferior to our own proud race, and yet with their faces turned to the rising sun and their backs upon the shackles of despotism which we are picking up behind them.

As we have several times had occasion to say, the intention of the framers of our system was that the Federal government should have to do with a very limited number of subjects of legislation. It was designed to be little more than a court of arbitration between the States and a medium of communication with foreign countries. Elaborate "checks and balances" were devised to prevent its acquisition of greater power. It was confidently believed that no concatenation of events could ever bring the four departments of the government—Supreme Court, President, Senate and House—into a concurrent purpose to pervert the intention of the Framers, and shift the centre of political gravity from its home-rule reservoirs in the States to the Federal centre. But the late war supplied the opportunity; power went over to the latter in a lump; and, like a valve reversed, or an inward-opening door in an apartment from which panic stricken people seek to escape, the very checks and balances so skillfully devised by the Fathers to defend us from a strong government, now operate to prevent a reflux to the States. What sanguine man can expect to see the Supreme Court, President, Senate and House united in restoring to the people again complete control over their own affairs? We thought we had, at last, secured a President, Senate and House in 1892 that would unite in carrying out the Democratic law as declared at Chicago. But we have miserably failed in our expectation.

What is the remedy? God forbid that we shall have to repeat the experience of Mexico before the people win. Rather let us hope that the Democratic party, our only safety, may invite victory by repudiating those who have betrayed it. Once established, with loyal servants, in office, we must invoke the peaceful machinery of the Constitution for its own amendment, and substitute a single legislative chamber for a system which the unexpected accumulation of wealth has made an engine of oppression instead of the shield of liberty.

RETURNING REASON.

We are rejoiced to see that the President has receded from his warlike attitude on the Venezuelan question. The widespread reaction among the people from the war spirit inflamed by the President's message, which took place as soon as they had time to ascertain the facts, has apparently caused him to take a more rational view of the rights of the war-declaring branch of our government and of the limitations set upon his own prerogatives. The morning after his message, the President gave out to the press, through his Private Secretary, the following statement:

"The President has received many communications on the subject of his message, by mail and telegraph. These have been coming since last night and are still being received. We have telegrams from Maine and California, from Michigan and Lousiana; indeed, from every State and Territory. In addition to these, there have been a number of tenders of service from organizations [troops] and individuals."

The New York World patriotically evoked an expression of the desire for peace which pervaded the people of both this country and England. Thereupon the President, aided by Messrs. Force-bill Lodge and Returning-Board Chandler, called up one of the obsolete Alien and Sedition laws of the war with France in the last century, and threatened the editor of the World with its penalties (fine and imprisonment.) Another Republican senator, named Davis, in order not to be outdone by the President, introduced the resolutions elsewhere printed. The effect upon the President, coupled with that of the reaction among the people, is most gratifying. His present attitude (as brought out by the Davis resolution) is thus reported in the Washington Post:

"The administration, it is known, is against the adoption of the resolution at this time, in view of the greatly improved diplomatic relations between this country and England. Secretary Olney, for one, regards the resolution as the only cloud upon the horizon, and the belief is general in administration circles that the troubles with Great Britain are reaching a satisfactory settlement."

Now, if the President will only stop the raiding of the Treasury by causing Mr. Carlisle to obey the law, and will cause Comptroller Bower to be impeached for nullifying an act of Congress, he will supply ground for the hope that he may yet abandon his Republican practices and return to the Democracy.

NO FUSION.

The OBSERVER is opposed utterly to any fusion of the Democratic party with any other party. The Democratic party in North Carolina can win without difficulty if it will open its doors, on proper terms, to those who formerly kept it in a majority, and take such action as will indicate that it has no place for traitors who miswear its livery. The Democratic party can never recover its old position in this State until it purges itself of the element that seeks success through principle-sacrificing "deals."

CURRENT COMMENT.

The defeat of New York as the place for holding the national Convention is most significant. It is also reassuring to those who hope for the success of Democratic principles. There has never before been any special contention for the privilege of housing the convention. This time a violent contest, altogether unprecedented, has been brought on by the efforts of New York to secure it. New York was defeated, however, and on the distinct ground that it is the headquarters of the gold movement. Its defeat has also greatly weakened Mr. Cleveland's chances for a renomination.

* * *

It is a sad commentary on the backsliding from the principles on which Mr. Jefferson won the Presidency and founded the Democratic party, that while we find Mr. Cleveland threatening the editor of the New York World with arrest for cabling to English public men in the interests of peace, Lord Salisbury, a Tory of Tories, and a hater of Democracy, has not dared to utter a word against the act of the Radical London Chronicle in sending its representative to Washington to do what the World did by cable. If Salisbury had dared to threaten the editor of the Chronicle with arrest, England would have been shaken from centre to circumference, and he would have been hurled from power never to return.

Trying to Make Bower the Scapegoat.

A Washington Press dispatch of the 24th says:

"Senator Caffery had the President's communication as to non-payment of the sugar bounties transferred from the Finance committee to the Judiciary committee and made a statement explanatory of the question in dispute. The Comptroller of the Treasury, he said, in deciding not to pay the claim because he deemed the law unconstitutional, had set up a new construction. Never, heretofore, had a subordinate official of the Government assumed the power to nullify practically an appropriation made by Congress."

Senator Caffery is the President's friend, and, from past experience, we must take his course in this matter to have been dictated by the President. The time for the President to have spoken and acted was when the Comptroller took the unprecedented course attributed to him. Every one knows that, under this administration, all the President's appointees are subject to his will. If this particular one was really independent and acting upon his own responsibility when he "nullified" a law of congress, as described, all the President had to do was to ask for the offender's resignation. Certainly, no liberty-loving person can imagine a case that called louder for discipline from the head of a republican government. If the Comptroller refused to resign, the President would have had his remedy in recommending impeachment. But a trial on impeachment would disclose whether or not the Comptroller acted under instructions from his superiors. The people have a right to know. If the words imputed to Senator Caffery were really his, as we presume they were, he will be derelict in his duty if he does not urge the President to take steps for the punishment of such a crime against our institutions as the nullification of a law of Congress by an appointee of the Executive.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Bondholders Reject the New York Re-organization Plan.

Financial Chronicle.]

A meeting of the holders of certificates representing Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley bonds deposited under the agreement appointing the Baltimore Committee (Wm. H. Blackford, Chairman, was held in Baltimore Monday to consider the plan of reorganization dated October 31, 1895. This plan aims to harmonize the interests of all the bonds, A, B, and C, and to preserve the integrity of the system as distinguished from the plan of the New York Committee (C. Adolphe Low, Chairman), which is primarily in the interest of the A bonds. At the meeting the New York Committee voted a majority of the "A" certificates against the plan, which was accordingly declared not adopted, the agreement requiring the assent of a majority of each class of certificates to render the plan operative. The vote in detail for the Baltimore plan was: A's 394, B's 497, C's 646. The vote against the plan was: A's 595, B's 30, C's 15.

Upon the announcement of the result Mr. John K. Cowen, counsel for the Baltimore Committee, requested all those assenting to the Baltimore plan, and who had not already signed the agreement, to do so at once, as the Baltimore Committee proposed to push its plan in court, regardless of the non-acquiescence of "A" interests.

THE TWO PLANS PROPOSED.

The plan of the New York committee provides for the foreclosure sale of the division covered by the A bonds, and a lease thereof for 100 years to the Southern Railway Company at a rent sufficient to pay 4 per cent. interest on $1,500,000 of new 100-year bonds, as also the taxes and corporate expenses—the Southern Company to own the entire common stock of the new company, and to pay as an additional consideration $225,000 of its own preferred stock. For the A division at foreclosure sale the New York Committee will, if necessary, bid at least the sum of $1,050,000. The New York plan further provides that—

"In case the Southern Railway Company should become the owner of the seventy-five miles or thereabouts of said Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad upon which the "B" bonds of the latter company are a first lien, it is agreed that if the Southern Railway Company so elect the said seventy-five miles of said railway may be conveyed to said new railroad corporation at the same time with the said "A" division, and in such case $450,000 additional of said first mortgage bonds shall be created and issued to the Southern Railway Company as the consideration thereof, making the total amount of the first mortgage bonds to be issued by said new corporation in that event $1,950,000, par value thereof, all of such bonds to be equally secured by a first mortgage covering all the property of said new railroad company, including both the property purchased by the committee at said foreclosure sale and the "B" division of said Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad transferred to such corporation by the Southern Railway Company."

In like manner if the division covered by the "C" bonds is conveyed to the new company $400,000 of the new bonds may be issued thereon, the total bonds in that case to be $2,350,000, all equally secured on the entire property, and all to have interest payable as rental under the lease to the Southern Railway Company.

Until and including January 10, 1896, the New York Committee offers to purchase the B and C bonds with all unpaid coupons attached at the price of 50 cents on the dollar of par value of the C bonds. Of the $1,500,000 of "A bonds those assenting will each receive apparently $1,000 first 4s of the new company and $150 in Southern Railway preferred stock (out of the $225,000.)

The Baltimore plan, it will be remembered, provides for the issue of $500,000 prior lien bonds for improvements, reorganization purposes, etc., and of $3,400,000 general mortgage 100 year bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest for four years and 4 per cent thereafter—series A to receive $1,000 in the new generals and 400 in first preferred stock and $200 in common stock. Series B and C bonds alike to receive $750 in new generals and $600 in first preferred and $200 in common stock. Mr. Blackford at the meeting submitted a proposition of President R. Carzon Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, to guarantee the interest on all the bonds issued under this plan and to give the net earnings over to a dividend on the preferred stock.

The Baltimore Committee says:

"If bondholders will come forward at once and sign the agreement, the committee feel sure that they can preserve the property and restore its value. There can be no reasonable doubt but that this road can easily earn the fixed charges under the plan proposed by the Baltimore committee, and after some necessary improvements in its condition pay dividends on its preferred stock, as the net earnings of the road in the past six months demonstrate."

The Davis Jingo Resolutions.

As a result of the President's message, Mr. Davis (Republican, from Minnesota) reported to the Senate on Monday of last week, in behalf of the Foreign Relations committee, the preamble and resolutions previously introduced by him, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concuring, that,

WHEREAS, President Monroe, in his message to Congress of Dec. 2, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by an European power; and,

WHEREAS, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by an European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, and,

WHEREAS, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by Executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy in the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any new European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form, for the United States to regard with indifference.

Lieut. Hector McNeill, of the North Carolina Line.

The editor of the OBSERVER has received the following letter:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 22, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—In furtherance of my effort to revive the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati will you kindly oblige me with such information as you may be able to furnish as to the primogeniture male descendant in the male line of Lieut. Hector McNeill, of the North Caroline Line; or, on failure of issue in the male line, will you please give the name of a worthy male descendant by the female line? Some member of this family is probably entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

We shall be glad to print any information that any of our readers may supply us upon the subject of Major Davis's letter.

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A strange mixing up of identities was seen on Dick Street last Friday evening when Miss Broadfoot was uproariously stormed by a bevy of masked acquaintances. A certain Summer Girl in old fashioned stiff green silk took advantage of her mask to do a deal of coquetting, and a conspicuous Tramp had to show that beneath mask she was Miss Broadfoot to escape being turned out of doors by a tall Turk, who sat dutifully cross-legged whenever his curiosity concerning the other guests could be for a few moments restrained, and who finally showed up as Mr. Benjamin R. Huske.

Suddenly, above voices that squeaked like un-resined fiddle strings, the piano keys responded to the hand of some unknown, and a lively tune called an old Virginia reel into motion. Uncle Remus and the Newspaper Woman tripped the lightest fantastic toe, while Phantom danced with Phantom, so well disguising voices and hiding personalities that Mr. Claude Haigh, at the unmasking, was discovered flirting with Theodore MacRae, and the Summer Girl disappointed her many beaux by being Mr. Myrover.

THINGS THAT INTEREST US.

EUGENE FIELD'S LAST BOOK NOW READY AT SCRIBNERS.

By those who have mourned over the sad fate of the "Calico Cat" grown sad over "Little Boy Blue" and gloried in the spirit of the "Waller Lot" heroes, the news that Eugene Field's last book, which was all but finished two days before his untimely death, is now ready, will be received with real pleasure and tender interest.

The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac was brought out last Saturday by the Scribners and is a prose work only as far as is possible for a born poet to depart from his rythm.

Just at this time when one craves to know more of the poet whom a people mourns, this book, so full of his own life and feeling, meets the public want as no biographer might be able to do.

"Too few people," says Field "seem to realize that books have feelings. But if I know one thing better than another I know this: that my books know me and love me. When of a morning I awaken I cast my eyes about my room to see how fare my beloved treasures, and as I cry cheerily to them, 'Good-day to you, sweet friends!' how lovingly they beam upon me, and how glad they are that my repose has been unbroken. When I take them from their places how tenderly do they respond to the caresses of my hands and with what exultation do they respond unto my call for sympathy! Laughter for my gayer moods, distraction for my cares, solace for my griefs, gossip for my idler moments, tears for my sorrows, counsel for my doubts, and assurance against my fears—these things my books give me with a promptness and a certainty, and a cheerfulness which are more than human; so that I were less than human did I not love these comforters and bear eternal gratitude to them."

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A YOUNG WOMAN WRITER OF THE WEST.

Grace Duffie Roe, who is now Mrs. Boylan but still writes under the old name, is a young western writer of much promise. Her babyhood was spent during the Civil War at her father's camp where she was known as the "Daughter of the Regiment," and reunions of the veterans always look for her presence. Her charm of style is well known to readers of the Chicago Evening Post, and in her little sketches by the way one recognizes a knowledge of the heart that beats beneath the commonplace.

Several poems from her pen have attracted notice, and particularly warm has been the reception given "The Old House," which appears in these columns.

***

AMERICANS AND THE RED RIBBON.

The red ribbon of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed this new year on three American painters—Mr. MacMonnies, Mr. Melchers and Mr. MacEwen.

***

THE OLD HOUSE.

Cold and cheerless, bare and bleak,
The old house fronts the shabby street;
And the dull windows eastward gaze,
As their cobwebbed brows they raise,
Just as though they looked to see
What had become of you and me
And all the other children.

The garden at the side—you know—
Where Mother's flowers used to grow—
Has run as wild as we'd have grown,
If we had not her training known.
The vines she bent still twine each tree,
As cling her prayers to you and me,
And all the other children.

Over the eave wrinkled and bare,
The gray moss floats like tangled hair,
If we had heard those echoes flung
Down the long halls when we were young,
We'd never scurried off to bed—
You and I—through the gloom o'erhead,
With all the other children.

On our wide orbs the eyes of night
Gazed softly with mesmeric light;
When Mother bent above our bed
The silver moonlight touched her head,
And in my dreams her face I'd see
Madonna-like shine over me—
Shine over all her children.

The dust drifts o'er the garret floor,
The little feet tread there no more;
But o'er the stage, still standing there,
The muse stalked with tragic air,
And whispered low to you and me,
Of golden days that were to be,
For us, and all the children.

Good bye, old house! Thy tattered cloak
Is fringed with moss and gray with smoke;
Within thy walls we used to see
A gaunt old wolf named Poverty:
Yet from thy rafters' dingy bars,
A ladder stretched up to the stars—
For us and all the children.

The meeting Thursday afternoon of "Sweet Bells in Tune," was a full one.

Miss Ledbetter's paper on the life and works of Thomas Nelson Page deserves especial mention. Charming short stories from his pen were read by Misses Kate Underwood and Eliza Williams, and the club was delighted by a character sketch from Miss Georgia Worth.

The meeting then turned to discussion of the "Evening in Scotland," to be given at the LaFayette parlors for the purpose of gathering a nucleus for a public library. The plan of the reception was decided upon, committees on music and management were appointed and a special meeting called, for their reports, Monday afternoon at the Hotel.

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Hardly can an enterprise fail to succeed when given such hearty encouragement as has been already received by the public library movement.

Tuesday evening was in every way successful, and the club desires through these columns to tender hearty thanks to the many who responded to their call and particularly to those who so kindly lent time and talents to their entertainment.

The programme ran as follows and was read by Mr. Myrover.

Piano Solo—Mrs. Gaddis.

Song: Comin' Thro' the Rye—Miss Georgia Worth.

Address—Maj. E. J. Hale.

Song: We'd Better Bide a Wee—Mrs. McKelway.

Reading: His Mother's Sermon—Miss Forsythe.

Duet: O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast—Mrs. Lilly and Miss Marion Mallett.

Recitation: Tam O'Shanter—Rev. I. W. Hughes.

Piano Solo: Tam O'Shanter—Mrs. Gaddis.

Quartette: Ye Banks and Braes—Misses Alderman, Utley, Mallett and McKethan.

Final Chorus: Auld Lang Syne—Everybody.

Maj. Hale's interesting address was particularly enjoyed by the Scoteh blood which flowed in perhaps every vein of his audience.

At its finish the speaker laid aside his notes, took off his glasses, and in his own delightful way told of his journey through this "land of our fathers," the many places of interest which history and the "Wizard of the North" have made familiar to us all, and of the celebrated Scotchmen with whom he enjoyed acquaintance.

The old Scotch songs which ever find a willing ear were well rendered, and Mrs. McKelway's full round tones were, as always, much admired.

Miss Forsythe read McLaren's touching story with feeling and her charming Scotch accent was much admired. The rendition of Tam O'Shanter was excellent.

Misses Ledbetter, Elizabeth Brady and Marion Mallett received and catalogued the books as they piled higher and higher and at last overflowed from the tables on which they were placed.

A hundred and twenty-one were received, all of good selection, and many of them books of real value. Beside these the books of the old Y. M. C. A. Library now owned by the Epworth League were presented by their representative, a valuable collection by Rev. A. J. McKelway, and Maj. Hale made the club residuary legatee of a handsome set of Scott given by him to the old Public Library.

Before the evening closed the President in Scoteh fish wife costume distributed from the fish pockets of her dress pretty souvenirs of the occasion—dainty sachets bearing appropriate quotations from the Scottish poets.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg and Mr. and Mrs. John Victor Grainger, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mrs. E. J. Lilly on the Hill.

Miss Stewart, a cultured Boston woman, arrived last Saturday to spend several weeks with Miss Georgie Hicks, on Green Street.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left Monday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drew are spending several weeks with Mrs. Morrow.

Messrs. Pemberton and Williams returned from their hunt, abusing the weather, but with a bag full of game.

Miss Jessie Murchison will arrive Saturday to be the guest of Mrs. E. L. Pemberton on Dick street.

Miss Martha Williams is expected Tuesday and will be with Miss Eliza Williams on Gillespie street.

Miss Mary Hyman Mallett is visiting the Misses McNeill on Bow street.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of Newport, are at the LaFayette for the winter.

Butler's Plan of Campaign.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

A week ago news came to this paper that two letters were being circulated among the Grand Sachems of the Populist party—"one of them giving Butler's plan and the other skinning him from head to foot." Yesterday these letters came into our possession. They are both printed and addressed in the hand writing of Mr. M. L. Wood to a gentleman who shall be nameless here. It seems that a limited number were circulated with a view to eliciting the opinion of prominent Populists upon the Butler policy, and the Wood objection.

The correspondence is as follows:

LEWISTON, N. C., Jan. 17, 1896.

———, ———, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have received a circular letter from Senator Marion Butler, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1895.

Mr. M. L. Wood:

DEAR SIR:—A great deal is being said about co-operation for the next campaign and the lines on which it should be made. One wing of the Republican party is understood to claim that they want co-operation on the State ticket, provided they can have the candidate for Governor, but that they want three electoral tickets. Another wing of the party is understood to want fusion on the electoral; that is that one-half of the electoral ticket shall be Republicans and pledged to vote for the nominee of the Republican party, whoever he may be, and the other half Populists. This wing is also understood to claim that they want the nominee for Governor.

Your State committee is not ready to concede the nominee for Governor. But there is not so much a principle involved in who shall be the nominee for Governor, as there is with reference to the electoral ticket. Your committee is of the opinion that both of these plans as to the electoral ticket will at least cause friction if not cause worse results to our party. To carry out either of the above plans, every Populist in the State would have to co-operate with and vote for men who were trying to elect a goldbug for President, or vote for electors who would vote for a gold man for President. This we cannot consistently do. In our opinion, if such a line of fight were attempted, our party not only would not grow, but our present party ranks would be demoralized to some extent, while on the other hand it would have the effect of solidifying the Democratic party as nothing else could.

Your State committee held a meeting recently to discuss the question. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the only way to obviate the difficulties mentioned above, in the way of co-operation, would be to have a non-partisan electoral ticket, like our Supreme Court ticket in our last campaign, and that each man on the electoral ticket should be pledged not to vote for a gold man for President.

This would not only be consistent, but would put us in the position of co-operating for a great and fundamental principle, and avoid being successfully charged with co-operating for spoils. Certainly our friends who claim to be against the gold standard cannot object to such a line of battle against the common enemy, or otherwise they would be helping the goldbugs, instead of fighting them. Our committee wants to know if you endorse this plan for a non-partisan electoral ticket, pledged against any gold-bug candidate for President. The committee would also be glad of any suggestion you can make for a better plan.

Since I have been in Washington I have learned that there is more division in the old parties on the financial question than I had supposed, and I believe that there will be large accessions to the People's party from both of the old parties. Besides, I think that the various silver organizations will endorse our candidate for President. Before arriving here I had not hoped that we could elect a People's party President for 1900, but the situation grows more encouraging each day, and if the demoralization of the two old parties continues as it is going on now, we will have a chance to elect our candidate for President in the next contest.

Please consider this communication confidential and give no public announcement of our position on this matter till the time comes for us to take official action.

Please write your answer on this sheet of paper and return it to me here.

Very truly,
MARION BUTLER,
Ch'm. P. P. State Ex. Com.

To the above letter I have replied as follows:

Senator Marion Butler, Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., in which you inform me that your committee were unanimously of the opinion that there should be put in the field a full electoral ticket, regardless of party affiliations, but pledged to vote for the silver candidate for President; and that while your committee is not yet ready to concede to the Republicans the nominee for Governor, you intimate that you are willing to do so. I note your silence as to nominees for Congress and the United States Senate, members of the General Assembly, Lieutenant Governer and other State officers and Justices of the Supreme Court; and I further note that my advice is not asked as to anything except as to the electors for President and Vice-President. From this I must infer that in your opinion, it is of no consequence if the People's party surrenders to the Republicans the Congressmen, the United States Senators, the General Assembly, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, etc., provided we get the 11 electoral votes for our candidate for President, who, by the way, you ought to know, cannot possibly be elected. In other words, your committee seems disposed to turn over our home government entirely to the Republicans, and lead the People's party into the Republican camp, in fact, amusing our people, meanwhile, by hurrahing for what you know they have at heart, but at the same time is, in the next campaign at least, unattainable. Consistency indeed! Is there any consistency in yielding to the Republicans absolutely, and sending to the United States Senate a Republican who chirps under the wing of Senator Chandler and is an ardent supporter of Governor McKinley, for the sake of the pleasure of throwing away 11 votes for President?

Why did the People's party co-operate with the Republicans in 1894? Because, and only because, the Democratic party had put upon us such a system of elections that it was impossible to have recorded the wishes of the people; and to secure the freedom and political equality of the people it was necessary to secure fair election laws and honest election officers. Why is it again necessary to co-operate with them? To preserve the admirable work of our last Legislature in this regard and thereby secure to every elector the right to vote and have that vote honestly counted. If you believe that the Republicans in full power will conduct and manage our State affairs in accordance with the views and wishes of the Populists or People's party I beg to call your attention to the last General Assembly, and the constant and vigilant work of yourself and the able and patriotic co-adjutors, to whom every lover of his State should be deeply grateful.

The really important officers who have the most power for good or evil are the Governor of the State, and the United States Senator. Can it be called "co-operation" to give both to the Republicans, or should it not be more properly called "entering into the bowels of the Republican party?"

I am, for reasons too numerous to mention, opposed to the Democratic party, and I believe it is to the interest of the State that it should go from under its control. But I am not a Republican, and am not willing to turn over the State to their tender care.

The generosity and patriotic disinterestedness of the proposition of the Republican party to co-operate with the People's party, as reported by you, and which you seem to approve of, except as to the electoral ticket, strikes me with admiration unspeakable. "Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." Your committee should promptly decline, with thanks, of course; and I beg to say that if it does not it will fail to voice the sentiment of its party. The People's party must have the Governor, or the United States Senator, and it cannot be induced to co-operate on any other terms, including, of course, an equal and fair adjustment of the other officers along down the line. If this kind of co-operation cannot be effected we will preserve intact our organization, go into the next campaign under our own banner alone, and let the people decide between the three parties.

I cannot understand how turning over the State government, "horse, foot and dragoons," to the Republican party, while we get only the privilege of voting for a presidential candidate who will have not the remotest chance of election, is "co-operating for a great and fundamental principle," while I must admit that this would "avoid our being successfully charged with co-operating for spoils," for there would certainly be no spoils for the rank and file of the People's party.

"Your State committee held a meeting recently to discuss this question." Where and when was this meeting, and what members were present? Being "recently," it must have been in Washington City, and the members present Senator Butler and Representative Skinner.

While you sit in the marble halls and decorated walls of "Fame's proud temple," do not forget that in the humble homes of your friends and promoters, the toiling, struggling, poverty-oppressed people, there reigns supreme and all pervading in their patriotic bosoms the love of liberty and equality, and that they will not submit to the autocratic rule of any man or "committee," however exalted. That this is peculiarly so of the people of the South. Cleveland, almost universally hated by our people, who were once his ardent admirers, Gorman with his own party rejoicing in his downfall, and Ransom, the elegant, suave, and courtly autocrat, with few to do him honor, are shining examples.

Again: Suppose we demand of the Republicans that they support a full electoral ticket pledged to vote for the silver candidate for President, have you any idea they will consent to thus abandon their own party candidate, thereby giving up all chance or hope of the rich patronage of the administration in case of the election of the Republican candidate for President? Do you expect them to turn their backs on "green fields and pastures new" for the sake of the meagre salaries of the State offices? Would a herd of hungry cattle turn from fields of rich clover and orchard grass to luxuriate in oak leaves and broom straw? Not much. And, therefore, such ultimatum on our part would result in three separate and distinct tickets, national, State and county, and then—the People's party would be only a memory and nothing more.

Living down here in the woods of Bertie, away from the centre of political thought and scheming, and out of reach of the political "leaders," I have been wondering why there were Republican candidates for Governor galore some of them openly canvassing the State for the nomination, and all of them calling themselves "co operation" candidates, as if it had been settled that there should be co-operation with a Republican at the head of the ticket, while only now and then could I hear some faint whisper of the possibility of nominating a Populist Governor. But your circular letter to me throws a flood of light on the subject, and I begin to see.

We North Carolina Populists must not be dependent on the Republicans; we are willing to co operate or act jointly with them to secure, maintain and preserve the purity of the ballot-box, home government with such safeguards as will prevent the predominance of the ignorant and corrupt, a non-partisan judiciary, and non-partisan control of our charitable institutions, but we will rebel against any attempt at fusion or the union or blending together of things into oneness, that oneness being the Republican party.

We are ready and anxious to co-operate not only with the Republicans, but with all persons, regardless of party, color or previous condition of political servitude, who desire the attainment of our purposes. With this platform and an able, experienced and conservative man at the head of our ticket, in whom men of all parties have confidence, we may win without the Republican party; and so, Mr. Republican candidate for Governor, if you must have all the turkey, we will hunt no more together, for with you we get nothing, and without you we can fare no worse.

The highest esteem for our State executive committee, personally, and with much gratitude for their arduous, skillful, patriotic and useful and unselfish labors in behalf of the People's party, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. L. WOOD.

If you have no objection, I will be glad to hear from you on the important questions herein discussed.

There are two things I wish to know as soon as possible:

1. Is the People's party to be directed and controlled by the people belonging to the party or by the State executive committee?

2. Will it submit to be led into and become a part and parcel of the Republican party?

With the earnest hope that the People's party and its principles may live forever, I am your friend,

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEVENTY-FIRST, Jan'y 29.

Messrs. Ervin McGill, Alex. Lindsay, Frank Currie and Lloyd Blue have gone to Raeford Institute. We hear that they now have about 60 pupils there, and are expecting more every day. They have ordered a printing press, and will soon begin the publication of a paper, but whether it will be a regulation newspaper or school journal your correspondent has not heard.

Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., of Maxton, will lecture at Raeford Institute, on the night of the 31st—subject "Character." A treat is in store for those who attend.

Rev. A. J. McKelway preached at Galatia last Sunday afternoon. Mr. McKelway is a great favorite of our good Scotch people, whereby we prove that we are not "foolish Galatians."

Col. Duncan Shaw, whose injury by a fall, was mentioned in your paper last week, is still in a critical condition. It is feared that he may have concussion of the brain. All of his children and most of his grandchildren, with his only sister, Miss Margaret, hove been with him since his accident.

Miss Margaret Shaw has in her possession two articles of value and interest. One is an oval brooch of gold, set with a topaz encircled by pearls, which was presented to her grandmother, Mrs. Ray, by Col. Rutherford before the Revolutionary war. It is rarely beautiful and of great value on account of its antiquity as well as its intrinsic worth.

The other is a small pewter coin, about the size of a nickle, having letters M D upon it. This is a "token," as they were called, and came from Scotland, being one of the "tokens" used on Communion occasions by our Presbyterian forefathers, the Covenanters. The letters upon it show the year in which it was made, therefore it is now 396 years old. The custom of using these "tokens" has long since fallen into disuse, and the one mentioned is the only one your correspondent knows of.

Miss Mattie Williams has been visiting friends and relatives in this neighborood.

Mr. J. D. McLeod, from Bethel, was visiting in lower 71st last week. "If my gossip Report be an honest woman of herword," he finds 71st extremely attractive.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Japanese Liver Pellets draw the blood from the head to the stomach, thereby curing sick headache and cleansing the complexion. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

A clear, soft, rosy complexion is the desire of every lady. Why not give Johnson's Oriental Soap a trial. There is nothing to compare with it as a skin beautifier. Two cakes in a package, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

A
Noted Physician's
Endorsement of
Lincoln LITHIA WATER

Dr. S. Westray Battle, *of Asheville, N. C., Surgeon (retired), U. S. Navy, Member N. C. Medical Society, N. C. Board of Health and American Public Health Associations, says:* "I cannot even now begin to tell you of the merits of the Lincoln Lithia. I cannot speak in too high praise of the water. With a fair share of experience in the use of the mineral waters of this country and of Europe, Lincoln Lithia is easily the most acceptable of its class within the range of my knowledge. In appropriate cases, I firmly believe, without any sort of reservation, that its exhibition will be followed by marked benefit. I have ordered it largely and its effects have been most gratifying. Aside from its specific effects in kidney and bladder difficulties and gastric disorders, it is in every way a most desirable table water, delightfully palatable and safe. I cheerfully endorse it, and shall continue to do so as long as the spring furnishes the potable fluid that now comes to us from Lincolnton. I only wish we had such water here where thousands come from all parts of the earth seeking health and recreation."

Lincoln Lithia Water is sold by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00 f.o.b. at Springs.

Lincoln Lithia Inn.— Open all the year. First-class in all its appointments. Write for pamphlet and full information.

THE LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO., LINCOLNTON, N. C.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have invented a great many valuable things. They were the first to make brooms by machinery; the first to put up seeds in little packages; the first to manufacture cut nails.

Now they are out with a method of curing dyspepsia by resting the stomach. Their remedy is known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It supplies food in an artificially digested form and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods in the stomach. In other words, by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a dyspeptic virtually gets along without the use of his stomach until it is restored to its natural strength and vigor. A single 10 cent bottle will oft-times give marked relief. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Well Satisfied with
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S
Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—MRS. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT
AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots
Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Are you interested in Carpets? I so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.
WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS.
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 30, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. SELLARS—Notice.
JNO. A. GEE—Mardi Gras.
A. S. HUSKE—Best Coffees, Teas, &c.
R. J. WEBER & SONS—To the Public.
C. H. ABBOTT—Piano and Organ Tuner.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.—Kingan's "Reliable."
H. R. HORNE—Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.
OPERA HOUSE—Story of the Reformation, or Life of Luther.
WEBER PIANO REPAIRING CO.—Piano Tuning and Repairing—Special.

Revenue officer Charles Troy on Saturday night seized near Gaines' mill pond, in the western part of the county, a still, cap, two worms and 800 gallons of beer.

We are indebted to the Secretary for a complimentary ticket to the Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial Fair to be held at New Berne, Feb. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

Sheriff Geddie has offered a reward of a hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person who attempted to assassinate Mr. W. K. Parker at Cumberland Mills recently.

The Terpsichorean Club gave a complimentary german last night in honor of Miss Mary Hyman Mallett, of Georgia. Fifteen or twenty couples participated and the dancing, which was kept up until a late hour, was greatly enjoyed.

Some idea of the magnitude of the new Holt cotton mill can now be had as the building nears completion. We learn that Mr. Walter Holt will soon move his family to this city. Mr. Lawrence Williamson, one of the most popular young men in this State is here, and will make this his future home.

We received the following telegram from Benson Tuesday:

Henry Johnson, colored, was found dead on Cotton Platform at this place this morning. He was a former employe of Atlantic Coast Line. Heart failure was the cause of death.

At a special meeting of the members of the First Baptist church last Sunday Messrs. E. J. Kennedy and J. F. Highsmith were elected deacons. The North Carolina Baptist says:

These are most excellent brethren, and will prove worthy of the confidence and love of the church. May the richest blessings of heaven rest upon them in their work.

Deputy Sheriff Autry left Monday with the following convicts for the penitentiary: Joe White, colored, 25 years; Carlton Watson, 5 years, and Duncan McEachern, colored, 5 years. Joe White was sentenced for murder in the second degree; McEachern for manslaughter, and Watson for burglary. All three submitted.

A number of others were convicted of petty offences last week, and sentened to work on the roads of Chatham county.

Mr. J. R. Tolar, of New York, paid this office a pleasant visit last week. Mr. Tolar came to attend the funeral of his father who died at Willis' Creek last Monday week.

Mr. Tolar left this county when a young man and went into the turpentine business in South Carolina. From there he went to New York where he accumulated a large fortune. He retired from active business several years ago and has recently returned from a tour around the world.

Our neighboring county of Moore is going through a state of wonderful development somewhat similar to our own county. Mills are being erected, railroads projected, mines are being opened, and numerous other enterprises are on foot. Millions of money are being made in the South every day, but it gradually goes to enrich the North. This is accounted for in the enormous interest we have to pay to northern capitalists for money under the present financial condition, in the $140,000,000 of pensions for Union soldiers, and in the purchase of articles which we ought to make at home.

The Vance Monument Fund.

We have received the following sums for the Vance Monument Fund since our last announcement:

Mrs. Morrow's School, Fayetteville,	$2 00
Prof. Davis's School, Tarboro, (additional),	40

Death of Dr. Duncan Smith.

Dr. Duncan Smith, one of the most prominent citizens of Robeson county, died at his home in St. Paul's last Friday morning. Dr. Smith was in his 70th year, and has been the leading physician of Robeson for more than thirty years.

A Great Scheme on Foot.

Negotiations are pending between Northern capitalists and the Consolidated Lumber Company of this city, for the purchase of the latter's large plant at Spout Springs. If this deal is consummated, it will mean a great deal for Fayetteville, as well as Manchester and Spout Springs. The capitalists have in view not only the development of the lumber business, but also that of the thousands of acres of land which they propose to purchase and colonize.

The C. F. & Y. V.

The reader will find a very interesting article in another column on the affairs of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, taken from the New York Financial Chronicle, an authority in such matters.

We may say that the OBSERVER has information that the case of the Baltimore Committee is very strong, and its prospects of winning of the best. There is, meanwhile, no occasion for a single patron of the road to be disturbed. What is desired by our Fayetteville and allied interests is the earnest co-operation of all our business men, who can help the road (and their own real interests, as heretofore pointed out by us) by not only continuing to give it their business, but also by heartily supporting the honorable action of the Baltimore Committee.

F. M. A.

Fayetteville Military Academy now has 82 boys on the roll. No doubt this fact is gratifying to the Principal, Maj. T. J. Drewry; and parents will read with interest the following honor list of the examination close of fall session 1895:

DISTINCTION.

The following stood *every* examination and received over 80 per cent.

S. G. Haigh, W. L. Walker, C. G. Rose, E. J. Pemberton, E. L. Fiers, D. B. Nicholson, R. G. Atkinson, C. W. Rankin, A. E. Rountree, T. M. Green, E. D. Ijams, C. E. Rankin, S. W. Tillinghast, J. C. Thomason, J. S McKee, G. C. Lamb, D. McDiarmid.

DEPORTMENT.

The following received no demerits during the fall session 1895:

R. G. Atkinson, W. L. Deloatch, E. L. Fires, S. W. Tillinghast, E. D. Ijams, S. R. Horne, D. H. Jones, D. McDiarmid, L. W. McPherson, D. B. Nicholson, E. J. Pemberton, M. H. Brandt, C. W. Rankin, C. G. Rose, W. L. Walker, S. G. Haigh, C. E. Rankin.

PUNCTUALITY.

The following were absent from school noday during Fall Session 1895:

R. G. Atkinson, S. G. Haigh, W. A. Maultsby, W. S. Prior, C. E. Rankin, C. W. Rankin, J. C. Thomason, J. H. Benton, F. G. Prior, W. L. Warker.

The following were not absent from Sunday-school during Fall Session 1895:

R. G. Atkinson, M. H. Brandt, W. L. Deloatch, E. L. Fiers, T. M. Green, J. B. Kinsey, G. C. Lamb, D. McDiarmid, J. S. McKee, H. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. E. Rankin, J. C. Thomason, A. R. Williams.

The following were not absent from Church during Fall Session 1895:

R. G. Atkinson, D. McDiarmid, J. S. McKee, H. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Pemberton, G. C. Lamb, E. J. Pemberton, C. E. Rankin, W. B. Sedberry, J. C. Thomason, A. R. Williams, M. H. Brandt, W. L. Deloatch, E. L. Fiers, T. M. Green, J. B. Kinsey.

NEW BOYS—SPRING SESSION 1896.

J. H. Canady, Kinston, N. C; J. C. Faust, Liberty, N. C.; B. D. Crier, Matthews, N. C.; T. H. MacRae, B. McMillan, M. Nash, H. Nash, E. F. Pemberton and J. K. Pemberton, Fayetteville; J. McN. Moore, Greenville, N. C; E. W. Pace, Snow Hill, N. C.; J. C. Quinerly, Kinston, N. C.; E. W. Smith.

The Drum Major's Staff.

We have received the followiug letter:

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 26, 1896.

Maj. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Maj. W. A. Graham sent me a copy of the OBSERVER of Jan'y 16th, showing the interest he has taken in recovering the Drum Major's Staff of the 2d Maryland Union troops. I thank you kindly for doing what you have in the matter. Col. Taylor has just handed me a copy of clipping from the Fayetteville OBSERVER, which occurred Oct. 1st, 1862. It seems to me it must be now somewhere in Fayetteville. I enclose the copy. I certainly hope you will soon be in possession of information that will lead to its recovery. I am an ex-Confederate soldier, and it will be a pleasure to aid soldiers that fought bravely on the other side.

Very truly yours,

B. L. BINGHAM.

[A copy: Fayetteville Observer of Oct. 1, 1862]

"A TROPHY."

"A yankee Drum Major's Staff has been left at this office which was captured by Lieut. Jas. N. Turner, of Harnett Co., an officer in the 2d N. C. Cavalry whilst serving in the Eastern part of this State. Lieut. Turner with a party of his men penetrated the enemy's lines and captured and brought in a party of Yankees, including the Drum Major. The Staff has the following inscription: "Presented to the Drum Major by the officers of the *2nd Maryland Regiment, Baltimore, Oct.* 19, 1861."

If the trophy remained in the OBSERVER office, it was, of course, burned when General Sherman burned and battered down the OBSERVER office on the 12th of March, 1865. It is probable, however, that it was simply left at the office by the captor on exhibition for a few days.

Twenty-Five Years in the Penitentiary.

After the jury had been selected and the evidence for the prosecution had closed in the case of the State against Joe White, for the murder of Henry Goodman, near Manchester, last August, a compromise was agreed upon by the attorneys, Messrs. Robinson, Bidgood and Oscar Spears, for the defence, and Col. Sutton, Jas. H. Johnson and Solicitor Seawell, for the prosecution, in which the defence agreed to accept a verdict of murder in the second degree. Accordingly the Judge ordered the jury to return such a verdict, and then sentenced White to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, only five years less than the maximum penalty. Notwithstanding the eloquent pleas made by Col. Sutton and his associates for the imposition of the full penalty, the sentence was a surprise to many. Others thought it not enough. Messrs. Robinson, Bidgood and Spears were highly complimented by the Judge for the manner in which they had conducted their client's cause, and by the members of the bar for saving the negro's life.

Huske Hardware House.

This enterprising house, as may be seen by reference to their advertisement, will give a second exhibit of their Buck stoves and ranges, on 5th, 6th and 7th of February. At their first exhibit they showed the quick and excellent baking qualities of these stoves, serving nice hot biscuit and coffee to the ladies who called during the display. The second display will be more elaborate as the baking qualities will not only be shown but also the ability of their Ranges to heat water quickly and in sufficient quantity for bath room purposes.

We are informed that the sales on these Stoves and Ranges have been much greater than the H. H. H. anticipated. Mr. Huske, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, informs us that he is working on a plan to give the young ladies another chance at one of the beautiful nickle plated Buck Jr. Ranges.

It will be well for all parties interested in stoves to call during this exhibit and see these in operation.

Fayetteville Methodism.

Read the very interesting article on Fayetteville Methodism by our townsman, Mr. Q. K. Nimocks, which we take from the Christian Advocate. It is a gratifying exhibit, and we sincerely trust that the idea of a new brick church may soon be realized. We have long thought the present structure hardly adequate for the powerful congregation which worships in it. No doubt, under Dr. Nash's lead, the aspirations for a more enduring structure will take form.

People and their Movements.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left Sunday night on a business trip to New York City.

Mr. George Bridgers, of Wilmington, is spending a few days at Cottonade.

Miss Mary E. Stewart, of Boston, is visiting Miss Georgia Hicks on Green street.

Mr. U. M. Robinson, of Wilmington, has been in the city for several days on business.

Miss Mary Hymen Mallett, of Georgia, s visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. D. McNeill, on Bow street.

Misses Ida Autry and Hattie Culbreth passed through the city Sunday en route to Autryville.

Mr. W. A. K. Faulkner, of Warrenton, has been spending several days with his daughter, Mrs. W. K. Parker, at Cumberland Mills.

Mrs. B. R. Huske and children returned home yesterday from Charlotte where they have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Huske's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Grainger, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly on Haymount. Mrs. Marburg is a niece of Judge MacRae.

Fayetteville Methodism.

(Mr. Q. K. Nimocks in North Carolina Christian Advocate.)

Fayetteville Methodism is wide awake. Dr. Nash, the new Pastor, moves things with vigor and despatch, and under his ministry great things may be looked for the present year. His preaching is with power, void of the sensational, and crowds attend his ministry. Congregations at all the services are greatly growing.

Music hath charms,—that is to say, good music; and who will not say that it does not add very materially to the services of the sanctuary? The music at Hay Street was never better; indeed, within the writer's memory, never so good as now.

Mrs. W. A. Roberson, the new organist, is a thorough musician, and, what is more,, understands the yet more difficult art of "How to manage a Choir." Or, it may be, ours proves the exception to the general rule concerning Choirs. At all events, the music, both vocal and instrumental, is excellent.

The Board of Stewards at Hay Street Church is a live institution. Last Conference year, two weeks before its close, the Stewards had paid in full every claim against them, and carried over besides a balance into the Treasury for the current year. And all this without a single extra assessment, and with comparative ease.

The secret, you ask? "To every man his work." We had no drones, and we had a system. This year history will repeat itself, or do even better.

Campbellton Mission is moving forward. Bro. Sutton, during his three years' ministry, did a great work for Campbellton, and the good people there will long cherish the memory of his labors among them. Bro. Parker, the new pastor, has been warmly received, and will no doubt do them good work the present year.

Rose Chapel, in the southern suburbs of the city, is rapidly coming into prominence in Fayetteville Methodism. Mr. Walter L. Holt has located his big cotton mill near here. There are besides other mills and manufactories close by; all of which tends to the upbuilding of this section of the city, and a corresponding increase in the population. An opportunity is thus presented Methodism of further extending her borders and usefulness in this community; an opportunity, we may be sure, that will not pass unimproved under the live, aggressive leadership of Dr. Nash.

Talk of a new brick church at Hay Street, to replace the present frame structure, is becoming general. The present building, it is claimed, does not properly represent Methodism in the community; a claim amply sustained by the facts, for Methodism suffers nothing by comparison with any of the other churches here.

Such an outcome would only be in keeping with the spirit of progress abroad in the town, and having the chief of church builders with us as Pastor, no surprise need be felt if talk like this should end in action sooner or later.

Training Peach Trees.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

Fruit trees should be branched at 4½ feet from the ground, and not lower; and topped at 14 feet. The peach especially requires a high body. If branched at 18 to 24 inches high as usually recommended, a few of the lowest branches will become disproportionately large, in spite of good pruning to prevent it. These large lower branches obstruct or hinder cultivation, and other attentions the tree needs.

If trained high the branches grow uniformly, so the tree can be easily pruned into proper shape. The winter following the first growth of branches, cut off all the branches to within 4 or 5 inches of the main stem or body; and cut off the top within 6 inches of the highest branch. Each succeeding winter clip off about half the length of preceding season's growth, in a way to give the branching system a rounding appearance. After about 4 years' growth from transplanting, pruning may cease, except to limit the height.

J. S. B.

Jan'y 28, 1896.

Hood's is Wonderful.

No less than wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physicians' prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Charity Entertainment.

The King's Daughters will give an Entertainment at the Opera House Friday night. There will be humorous recitations and a select programme of music by the Big Six Orchestra. The admission is 25 cents. An address will be made by Mr. J. H. Myrover.

The law should require gates to be swung inside. Then the stumbling against the gate nuisance would cease. Nobody ever heard of a store door swinging out on the sidewalk.

Mr. C. H. Abbott is in town on piano tuning business as his adv't in another column shows.

Southern Pines.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

SOUTHERN PINES, Jan'y 24, '96.

Yesterday and last night was a big time in the history of Southern Pines. The formal opening of the Big Piney Woods Inn took place last night. Capt. A. M. Clark was master of ceremonies and performed his duties in a highly acceptable manner. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and speeches. Among those who made speeches were Gov. Carr and Hon. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh; Judge J. C. MacRae, of Fayetteville; Mr. R. G. S. McNeill, of Pine Bluff, Mayor Smith and C. W. Shaw, Esq., of Southern Pines.

The Electric Railroad from this place to Pinehurst, 7 miles, is about completed and the cars are already here for the line, and during the opening of Piney Woods Inn the S. A. L. furnished engines and cars, and made several trips over the new line to Pinehurst.

If this letter does not find its way to the waste basket I will tell you something else of Pinehurst and Roselands, the other Yankee towns in this section.

We are always pleased to read Scotch Lassie's letters in your paper. Why not write every week? J. G.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

The Only
Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier
Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla
It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures
Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"I had running sores on one of my limbs for a long time. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now they are nearly well. I have gained in strength and flesh and feel thankful that there is such a wonderful medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN WELLMAN, Erie, West Virginia.

Get HOOD'S
Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

To the Public!

A certain Piano Tuner is now busy trying to injure our reputation as piano workmen, while we are busy doing piano work. This does not refer to our friend Mr. Blount. As we do not resort to speaking ill of or conflicting with others, we learn from "good" authority that inquiry has been made of him if we were frauds. If the people imagine we claim any connection with the Weber Piano Manufacturing Company of New York, they are laboring under a false impression. If they will but refer to our Circular they will be convinced of this fact: we rely solely upon the result of our work which speaks for itself.

We guarantee all our work "to give entire satisfaction," otherwise no charges made. Can incompetent workmen make this offer? At our shop can be seen unsolicited testimonials from musical families well known throughout the Southern States.

Respectfully,
R. J. WEBER & SONS,
Jan'y 30, 1896. Fayetteville, N. C.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD IS HAPPIER BECAUSE HEALTHIER FOR USING BEST GOODS.

With the advantages of enlightenment no one should economise by the use of an inferior grade of goods. We offer at prices as low as the same can be had elsewhere, even lower than in many larger cities—

MARTIN'S BEST BUTTER,
BEST COFFEES AND TEAS,
HIGH GRADE FLOURS,
CHOICE MACKEREL,
FANCY CANDIES,
RAISINS AND NUTS,
CEREALS, FRUITS,
—AND—
STAPLE GROCERIES.

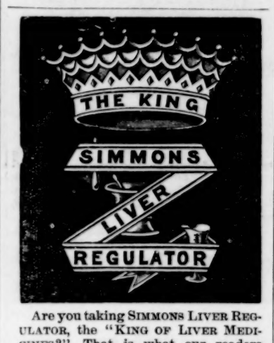
Yours,
A. S. HUSKE.

A Deserved Compliment.

Referring to the Satterfield and Brown cases, Webster's Weekly pays a deserved compliment to Solicitor Pou, whose ability, fairness and devotion to public duty entitles him to the highest commendation. The Weekly says:

"Solicitor Pou's course in the matter shows him to be a faithful guardian of the public interest. If any Populist or Republican knows anything that will incriminate anybody besides Satterfield and Brown, Mr. Pou invites them to make a test of his faithfulness as a prosecuting officer. No matter who suffers, this brave Solicitor cannot afford to budge an inch without compromising his character. Those who have attributed partisan motives to him must either put up or shut up."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

MR. C. H. ABBOTT,

Piano and Organ Tuner, with E Van Laer, Wilmington, will be in town for a few days only, and in consequence of limited time, no orders will be solicited. Orders left at Mrs. Emma Owens' residence will receive prompt attention.

I would announce that I advertise under my own name and am responsible for my own work. Respectfully,
C. H. ABBOTT.

Reference can be made to many former patrons in Fayetteville.

The best endorsement we can give Mr. Abbott, is that we have engaged him to do all our work; we can commend him as a careful and experienced workman, who has had a practical experience and advantages of a special training with Piano and Organ Manufacturers. E. VAN LAER.

Other references from citizens of Wilmington and well known residents of North and South Carolina furnished on application.

Address orders care E. Van Laer, 402 and 404 North Fourth Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s
GARDEN SEEDS
ARE PREFERRED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIABILITY.

THEY REFUSE TO PUT TP PAPERS SMALLER THAN THE 5c. OR FULL SIZE.

TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR
ONE CENT PAPERS,
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PAPERS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM OF
David Landreth & Sons.
H. R. HORNE
1-28-96

MARDI GRAS.
Mobile and New Orleans,
Via Atlanta and West Point R. R.,
Montgomery and Mobile Route.
Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Line,
ONLY ONE FARE ROUND TRIP.
Tickets on sale February 14th to 17th, good for 15 days.
For Sleeping Car reservations and other information write to
JNO. A. GEE, G. P. A.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Kingan's "Reliable,"
BEST HAM SOLD.

Breakfast Bacon;
Rolled and Shredded Oats;
Old Fashioned Buckwheat;
Syrup; Swan's Down and Zeb. Vance, the Finest Flour;
Extra Toast, Acoco and Little Gem Crackers;
The Celebrated "Dixie" Coffee, a strong rich blend;
Van Houton's Cocoa, Chocolate;
Green and Black Tea;
Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts and Fruit;
Beans, Peas, Cabbage and Turnips;
Canned Goods, Confectioneries, &c.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

STORY OF THE :-: REFORMATION,
—OR—
LIFE OF LUTHER.
ELUCIDATED BY MRS. H. E. MONROE,
of No. 1733 Vine Street, Philadelphia, with eighty-five Stereopticon Views and 100 persons from various churches of the city, in Sixteenth Century costume. Prominent gentlemen of the city, together with detachments from military organizations, will represent Luther's trial at Worms. Sixteen choir men, fifteen nuns, ten novices, etc., represent other incidents of his life.
UNDER THE AUSPICES of the KING'S DAUGHTERS, Mrs. C. H. KING, PRES.,
TO BE GIVEN IN
OPERA HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd and 4th, 1896.
Admission, 50 cts. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

Consumption
AND ITS CURE
TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.
☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE TUNE PIANOS FOR $5 YEARLY, keeping them in perfect tune during that time Repairing and Remodeling of Pianos and Organs done at special rates.
See our circular.
WEBER PIANO REPAIRING CO.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD PIANO. Apply at this office.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease.
BEVILL & VANSTORY.

NOTICE!
TO THE PUBLIC.
I NOW HAVE MY MILL EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY FOR
Hulling and Cleaning Rice.
This is a boon for the Rice growers of this and adjoining Counties. They can have their Rice prepared for market at home without having to ship it to other markets. All Rice left at my office will receive prompt attention. Please wind your rice well. Mill on Wilmington Road 2½ miles from city, office on Bow street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Respectfully,
1-30-96 2t J. W. SELLARS.

Water Works.
A REBATE OF $3.00
WILL BE MADE ON ALL TAPS ORDERED PRIOR TO
MARCH 1st, 1896.
This concession is made with a view to encouraging intending users to order in advance of the busy Spring work. As the average cost of a tap is above our regular price we trust that the rebate will bring enough orders to enable the Superintendent to economise by running in several taps each day.
FAYETTEVILLE WATER COMPANY,
H. D. C. RICHARDS,
General Manager.
1-23-96 4t

For Sale or Rent,
the dwelling house now occupied by Mr R. O. Whitaker, on Cool Spring street. The house is new and in first-class order, containing seven rooms with all necessary out-houses. Possession given at once.
For terms apply to
1-23-96 2t B. E. SEDBERRY.

It is easy to humbug a man once. When he has been persuaded into buying cheap, inferior whisky he never does it again if he can help it. Inferior whisky is disgusting, poisonous and unsatisfactory in every way. Besides it is dangerous to health and comfort. Don't buy whisky at random. The risk is too great. Get a high grade liquor that has been tested and proved. The I. W. HARPER Nelson County, Ky., whisky has made a reputation by its excellence. It is invariably good and can always be depended upon.
SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear Dry Goods COMPANY,
—(SUCCESSORS OF ROSE & LEAK),—
TAKE THIS METHOD OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT
THE ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
Rose & Leak at Auction.
IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE LOT OF
NEW GOODS
WILL BE ADDED TO THIS STOCK.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM THE AUCTION STOCK.

This Company is composed of W. F. Leak and all of Rose & Leak's former salesmen.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.

CAROLINA
Seed and Pecan Co.
BRANCH STORE
—ON—
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.
J. 1. ANDREWS Manager.

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

Beautiful Crayon Portraits.

You may not want one yourself, but perhaps you have a Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Son, Daughter, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, Friend or Sweetheart whose dear face you wish to have with you. These Beautiful Portraits (a sample of which we exhibit in our store) are the same size and quality as have been retailed for years at $10.00 each.

Every one of them are made by the celebrated ACME COPYING COMPANY of Chicago, who guarantee them both as to likeness and durability.

YOU CAN GET ONE ABSOLUTELY
Free OF COST **"How?"** "BY BUYING $10.00 WORTH OF GOODS."

"But I can't use them" "Yes you can, for we have many things that you need. Surely you can find something to suit you in our immense stock. We give you the portrait free, you pay for only the frame." Frames furnished at wholesale price.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.
—WILL SAVE YOU MONEY IF YOU WISH TO BUY—
FURNITURE
OF ANY KIND, CLOCKS AND PICTURES. WE CARRY THE HEAVIEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

J. W. MURCHISON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
utlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.
IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE
Best Goods at the Lowest Prices
WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.
DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE
QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.
J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.
McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: *"It is as represented."*

FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
OYSTERS
in every style in the cafe.
W. F. RAIFORD,
FAYETTEVILLE.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, Jan. 18
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, Jan. 21
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENSIVELY in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The Directory takes this method of calling the attention of the public to the opportunity now offered to everybody to make a first-class investment by subscribing for stock in the New Phœnix Mill. The shares are $50 each, payable 25c. weekly. Every citizen of the town and county ought to have one or more. It is a splendid saving bank. Every parent should take one or more shares for every child in the family. Every merchant should liberally support the enterprise. It means business—trade, thrift and prosperity. The books of subscription are still open. Don't delay in taking stock, as the longer it is delayed the more it will cost to make the first payment.
Call upon or write to
JAS. D. McNEILL,
1-9-96 tf Sec'y and Treas'r.

There are no Better Stoves Made than Bucks.

At our first exhibit in December we cooked 37 pans of buscuits in a 3-hours' run in one Range.

We propose to give our second exhibit on

It will be well for every housekeeper who can to see this Exhibition. We will show how rapidly you can cook on them, and how quickly you can heat enough water for a bath room. Remember the dates—and do not forget that you can buy Hardware of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Lime and other building materials at bottom prices from
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville.

A LOT OF GOOD HORSES AND MULES TO SELL CHEAP.
COME AT ONCE AND GET CHOICE.
1-16-96 4t A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HOUSEKEEPERS.
VISIT A. GARRASON'S STORE
AND FIND RELIEF FROM THE MOST PERPLEXING QUESTION IN HOUSEKEEPING:
How to Diversify your Dishes.
—YOU WILL FIND HIS—
Large and Carefully Selected Stock of GROCERIES
ADEQUATE TO ALL OCCASIONS.
FOR RENT,
A Nice House on Dick Street.
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Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.
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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

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After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE REPORTER.

Some of the Qualities Which are Required to Achieve Success.

John Haberton says in an interview in the Fourth Estate:

"Having never been smart enough to get a job as a reporter, yet having been obliged to employ many reporters and assign them to work according to their several capacities, I have no hesitation in saying that that to be a good reporter a man should be—

"Quick, deliberative, tireless, patient, adaptive, sympathetic, eager, earnest, terse, lively, incisive, humorous, retrospective, confiding, suspicuous, callous, conscientious, appreciative, contemptuous, temperate, bibulous, pitiless, merciful, innocent, guileful, religious, political, affectionate, hateful, commendatory, abusive, childlike, sinuous, and a hundred other things, many of them contradictory.

"In short, he should be a magazine of all sorts of incongruous qualities, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith to the editor who employs him for the time being.

"He should have no family, no tastes, no engagements, no home, nor anything else that can by possibility keep him from giving his entire mental and physical energy to an assignment, with the possibility that his report will first be cut down to six lines and afterward be left out of the paper by the night editor.

"When he writes something peculiarly good, and which everybody would like to read, he should be willing to take 'his labor for his pains' in case the 'copy readers' vivisect, emasculate, phlebotomize, eviscerate and otherwise mutilate his story until only its bones appear—but not all the bones, the most important ones being dropped because they are too long, or too broad, or too something.

There are many men who would not make really bad reporters were they not otherwise occupied. Among them are Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Parkhurst, President Cleveland, Tom Platt, Bishop Potter, Chauncey Depew, Jim Bennett,, Col. Waring, the Emperor of Germany, E. L. Godkin, Steve Brodie, Chas. A. Dana, Frederick Remington, Warner Miller, Archbishop Ireland, Judge Ingraham, Fathey Ducey, Lord Salisbury, Ben Harrison, Henry Waterson, Dan Lamont, Bob Ingersol, Li Hung Chang and Henry Irving. Lord Dunraven might have answered the purpose could he have been caught before he got so blind that he couldn't see the truth before it hit him between the eyes."

In the Hands of the Philistines.

Constitution.]

The country seems to be in a curious pickle in every direction. Take, for instance, the "balance of trade" theory. Everything that has been said by those who claim that we are in great fettle when the balance of trade is in our favor appears to have been knocked out of date by the operations of the British gold standard.

The year after the panic, according to this theory, we ought to have been at the height of prosperity. Gold ought to have been flowing this way in vast quantities. Why? Because, during the twelve months ending with December, 1894, our merchandise exports exceeded imports by $149,000,000 in round numbers. We ought to have been on the high tide of prosperity. We ought to have received $149,000,000 in gold in settlement of the trade balance in our favor. As a matter of fact, we lost gold to the amount of $81,000,000, sending that amount to Europe.

During the twelve months ending with December, 1895, our exports of merchandise exceeded imports by more than $23,000,000; consequently we ought to have received that amount of gold from Europe in settlement of the balance. As a matter of fact, we sent to Europe more than $72,000,000 in gold.

The financial experts and statisticians who are trying to account for this extraordinary condition of affairs persistently overlook the simplest explanation that can be offered—the only explanation that fits the fact. It is this: Since the demonetization of silver, gold is the only metal that is regarded by the big financiers as money. Consequently, when Americans desire to get capital on bonds and securities, they place the matter in the hands of the big financiers of the northeast. These insist that the bonds and securities shall be made payable in gold alone, and then, in order to get the gold, the bonds are floated and the securities sold where gold is easy to obtain—in Europe.

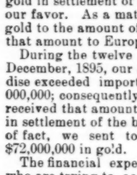
In this way Americans, deprived of the capital that might be created here by the restoration of silver, have been compelled to go to Europe for it. Thus, during the past quarter of a century native enterprise and energy have contracted a vast burden of debt abroad, a debt so vast that no estimate can be made of it—and now the payment of the interest on that debt alone, coupled with the fact that, by legislation, we have securities that shall be made payable in gold value of our exportable products, makes a constant drain on our gold supply.

Our people, therefore, are not only in the hands of the Philistines at home, but in the hands of the shylocks of Europe.

A psalter printed on vellum in 1459 for the Benedictine monastery of Sankt Jacob at Mainz, the third book from the Mainz press and the second printed book with a date, is offered for sale in Mr. Quaritch's Liturgical catalogue for $25,250.

Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.



Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer connceed to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga.

SSS

Political Talk.

(Washington Correspondent Charlotte Observer.)

Representative Shuford says: "The Populists expect the gold Democrats to secede if the Democratic National Convention adopts a free silver plank." Asked if the Democratic convention should adopt a free silver declaration and nominate a man for President pledged to carry out the will of the party what would the Populists do, he replied: "In that case they would support the free silver Democratic ticket." He seemed rather to expect the Democrats to straddle than to take that course, however.

Dr. Mott is here. He says that there will be "full co-operation." The doctor is consulting with his party leaders in Congress on the campaign ahead.

(Charlotte Observer, Editorial.)

Dr. J. J. Mott is reported in our Washington correspondence this morning as saying that there will be, "full co-operation" in North Carolina this year. We have no doubt of it. This is in line with Chairman Holton's recent statement that three-fourths of the Populists are wearing Republican uniforms now and that the remaining one-fourth will be in line when the election comes along.

(Raleigh Correspondent Wilmington Messenger.)

A Populist here said to day: "We have the lead in the silver question, no matter who comes in."

The question asked these days is whether the Populists and Republicans can agree on a silver electorial ticket. It is a nice question too. It will test the accuracy of the statement made by some Republicans that they are as earnest free silver men as the Populists.

W. R. Linsey, of Rockingham county, State Senator, who is a conservative Populist, favors fusion with the Democrats. One of the leading Populists in the State said to-day; "This is a natural fusion."

Otho Wilson makes the nice calculation that the expenses of his trial as "Grand Gideon" were $254 and that in return for this outlay he got $11,000—namely the railway commissionership. He says if the papers were to cease abusing him he would pay them space rates to continue abuse. Mr. Wilson will attract attention as an immensely practical man.

Here is a strange bit of news. A gentleman tells me he hears that apropos of W. R. Linsey's open letter advocating fusion with Democrats on the basis of an equal distribution of office, (the Populists having 15,000 voters and the Democrats 141,000,) a leading Republican of Raleigh has a letter telling him the Democrats in this section are earnestly, but secretly at work planning to capture the Republican convention and nominate a Populist for Governor.

In a Month.

New York World.]

It has been barely a month since President Cleveland astonished the country with his Venezuela message.

In the brief interval since then this prolific seed of evil has increased beyond the typical grain of mustard seed. It has grown to overshadow and to dwart all other national issues.

The assumed need of national resources with which to support the underlying idea of the new Monroe doctrine relegates to unimportance the questions of tariff and revenue, of currency, taxation and bond issues. The poor little hundred million dollars proposed for coast defenses is but a drop in the bucket.

The new Monroe doctrine means a great standing army, regardless of cost and regardless of results. It means a navy second to none in the world. It means armaments and arsenals and gun foundries and ship-yards and boards and bureaus for military and naval purposes.

It means not merely the swamping of our revenues but the swamping of our republican government by the subordination of its peace departments to its fighting departments.

In other words, it means reversal of our traditional, popular, peaceful, humane and civilized Republic into an armed, defiant, boasting, bragging, bullying military power.

This is a great deal to have accomplished in a month.

Lumber Bridge Locals.

Dr. Stamps, Sr., who has been with his son, Dr. Thos. Stamps, for about a month, died Sunday, 19th inst, in his eightieth year. Dr. Stamps was a man of strong mental vigor and of an exemplary Chistian character. He was much loved by all who knew him. He was a senior at our State University when Gov. Swain was called to the presidency. He had read through the Bible sixty-two times and had committed to memory quite a number of passages. Around his deathbed were gathered his four surviving children, viz: Dr. Thos. Stamps, Mrs. Judge Howard, Mrs. Royster and Mr. Preston Stamps. Judge Howard, of Tarboro, arrived a few hours after his death. The remains were carried to Milton, the Doctor's old home.

We are glad to know that Mr. Archie Johnson, who recently moved to the home of Mr. J. C. D. McNatt from near Spring Hill, Richmond county, is well again. Mr. Johnson is an excellent old gentleman and quite strong and vigorous for a man born in 1806.

Miss Hattie McQueen received a pleasant visit last Saturday from Miss Mary Eliza McQueen, of Red Springs.

Mr. Duncan Currie has been riding a bicycle but a short time. The first of the week he went from here to Fayetteville in an hour and a half.

Newspapers in Turkey.

New York World.]

Constantinople leads the world in the sale of foreign newspapers in its streets. Each day a laden post train comes in from the west, and by early afternoon the city is swarming with newsboys loaded down with journals from all the great capitals of Europe. These papers are snapped up with avidity, not only by the foreign colonies of the Crescent City, but by the Turks themselves, who show a much greater liking for journals printed outside of Turkey than they do for the productions of their own presses.

This is not strange, for, as a fact, Turkish journalism is very weak and has little vitality. Every newspaper publisher in Constantinople has to pay an imperial tax of 2 paras (amounting to one-fifth of a cent) for each copy published. Foreign sheets are exempt from any tax whatever.

Besides this the sultan has a royal censor who is quite as rigorous and severe as the state censor is in Russia. Turkish editors are prohibited from discussing questions of the day in their columns, and they are also not permitted to publish the most important foreign telegrams. Strangely enough, though, the foreign papers that come into the Ottoman empire are never cut, "blacked"—that is, a part of their contents smudged out, a la Russia—or suppressed. Naturally, therefore, the residents of Constantinople have to turn to the outside world for news.

The congregationalists of this country number 512,771. They have 4,736 churches and 456 halls. The value of their church property is estimated at $4,335,437.

Maine sent 40,000 Christmas trees to the Boston market for last Christmas, which proved to be about 1,000 too many. Several hundred carloads of trees were also sent from Maine to New York and Philadelphia.

It isn't much trouble for a really healthy man to be good humored. Jollity and exhuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

There isn't any other thing so essential to health as regularity in the action of the bowels. Most all sickness starts with some derangement of the digestive functions. Good digestion means good, pure blood, and that means strength. Once let the bowels become clogged with refuse matter, and the whole system is deranged. Impure, poisonous matter gets into the blood and plants the seeds for all sorts of sickness.

Whenever there is a stoppage of the intestinal action, help should be given immediately. Usually a mild, gentle laxative is all that is necessary. A violent, wrenching, griping cathartic is never needed. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most pleasant and successful remedy for occasional or chronic constipation, or costiveness. They are tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules that even the smallest child can easily take. They act in perfect accord with nature and produce no griping or other disagreeable feeling. They should be taken at the first indication of digestive trouble. They stop sour stomach, belching, "heart-burn" flatulence and sick headache. They *cure* constipation permanently. You can stop taking them after the bowels are thoroughly regulated. Their help *lasts*. You do not become a slave to their use as with other pills.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court—
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } To Jan'y Term, 1896.

Margaret A. Paxley, }
vs. } SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.
Elias J. Baxley. }

The defendant, Elias J. Baxley, will take notice: That by this publication, pursuant to the statute, he is required to appear at the January Term, 1896, the same being the 20th day of said month; and the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1896, and to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which is now deposited in the Clerk's office at Fayetteville, N. C., to which answer must be made within said term, or the plaintiff will be granted the relief therein demanded.

That the object of said action is for an absolute divorce and to subject certain real estate therein referred to the payment of the debt and obligation due to her as the former owner of separate estate, and those rights which accrue to her by law under her marital rights, and for such other and further relief as she may be entitled to

This 31st Dec., 1895

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
1-2-96 6t

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ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

Dimensions, inside measurement: 33 inches high, 26 wide, 18 deep; weight 2,960 pounds. As good as new; cost $250; will sell for $150 cash.

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CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

12-12-95 tf

Administrator's Notice

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. A. C. Dening, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them to him on or before the 3rd day of January, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me.

This 27th December, 1895.

C. C. McLELLAND, Adm'r.

T H. SUTTON and F. P. JONES, Att'ys.
1-2-96 6w

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W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr., and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law.)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson,	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson.
Fall Term—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—†Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th, Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham.
Fall Term—Judge Robinson.

Craven—†Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—‡Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 2d, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, †Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin.
Fall Term—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver.
Fall Term—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13 h, *Sept. 28 h, †Oct. 26 h.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13 h, Sept. 14th, Oct. 19 h.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, ‡Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9 h, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble.
Fall Term—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13 h, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck.
Fall Term—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—†Jan. 20th, †April 13th, †Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d, Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green.
Fall Term—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke.
Fall Term—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood.
Fall Term—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th,
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th, Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown.
Fall Term—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th.
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan.
Fall Term—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th.
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake.
Fall Term—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th.
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

*For criminal cases only.
†For civil cases only.
‡For civil cases and jail cases.
(2) Two weeks.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules and Ointment, and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

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-BOTANIC-
BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

☞WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville vs. J. M. Williams and others made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale, *for cash*, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. on Saturday, February 8th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., an undivided one-third interest of the said J. M. Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly Swamp and McKay's Creek, adjoining Smith, Nixon, Bine and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1896.

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Patapsco Flouring Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

PERFECTION - IN - FLOUR.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America.

Manufactured from the Choicest Wheat and Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit and Pastry.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, BALDWIN FAMILY,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO., Baltimore.

REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma...	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson....	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
		A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M, arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "